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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1875. NO. 54.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Hartranft's Maiority Settling Down.

Complete Vote by Counties as far as Received.

False Alarm in Wisconsin—Ludington Certainly Elected.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Majorities on Governor in 1875. Majorities Marked* are Official.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Ormsted, Rep.	Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,569	3,014		*531
Allegheny	13,089	13,744	*5,461	
Armstrong	3,858	3,353	*481	
Beaver	2,757	2,440	*283	
Bedford	2,524	2,959		*193
Berks	5,299	10,609		*5,969
Blair	3,200	2,226	*345	
Bradford	5,849	4,264	3,000	
Bucks	6,156	6,413		*257
Butler	4,123	3,698		*95
Cambria	2,228	3,373		*1,076
Cameron	479	449	199	
Carbon	2,060	2,440		*381
Centre	3,118	3,585		*1,407
Chester	6,152	4,354	*2,619	
Clarion	1,954	3,254		*1,307
Clearfield	1,582	3,955		1,300
Clinton	1,481	2,436		*813
Columbia	2,113	3,596		*257
Crawford	4,821	4,724	*630	
Cumberland	3,683	4,578		*706
Dauphin	5,264	6,107	*1,879	
Delaware	3,360	2,207	*1,995	
Elk	464	1,177		*557
Erie	5,087	4,642	*1,995	
Fayette	3,111	3,714		*327
Forest	70	328	*57	
Franklin	3,659	3,913	*129	
Fulton	700	1,000	400	
Greene	1,489	2,993		*1,182
Huntingdon	2,829	2,988		*50
Indiana	3,200	3,691	*1,845	
Jefferson	2,048	2,191		*327
Juniata	1,629	1,539		490
Lancaster	10,788	6,171	5,144	
Lawrence	2,781	1,322	*859	
Lebanon	3,431	3,431	*1,251	
Lehigh	4,087	5,813		*2,130
Luzerne	8,831	10,312		*1,403
Lycoming	3,353	4,495		*1,153
McKean	915	918	50	
Mercer	4,275	3,834	*644	
Mifflin	1,383	1,540		*140
Monroe	568	2,057		*1,909
Montgomery	7,396	7,853	*35	
Montour	875	1,455		*321
Northampton	3,321	6,201		*2,884
Northumberland	3,293	3,547		*876
Perry	1,772	1,434	50	
Philadelphia	59,850	46,987	17,500	
Pike	228	1,639		*622
Potter	1,352	910	400	
Schuylkill	7,517	9,184		*1,388
Snyder	1,452	1,087	*319	
Somerset	2,925	1,587	*1,300	
Sullivan	442	829	300	
Susquehanna	3,425	2,796	*836	
Tioga	3,614	1,688	2,350	
Union	1,887	1,178	*697	
Venango	2,241	2,355		*271
Warren	2,306	1,930	*317	
Washington	4,225	4,388	*154	
Wayne	1,239	739		500
Westmoreland	3,916	5,799		*1,287
Wyoming	1,489	1,067	*218	
York	4,083	7,111		*3,021
Total	272,516	277,105	52,106	39,434
		272,516	39,454	
Majorities		4,589	12,652	

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

ADAMS.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	2,677	Pershing, D	3,008
		Browne, P	22
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	2,478	Piollet, D	3,095
Sheriff—Staub, R	2,489	Pownall, D	2,974
Clk Crts—Young, R	2,479	King, D	3,015
Rg & Re—Coben, R	2,391	Ziegler, D	3,015
Co Treas—Shank, R	2,493	Ziegler, D	3,015
Com'rs—Worley, R	2,258	Leas, D	3,071
	Forney, R	Nunemaker, D	2,997
P. Dr'—Spangler, R	2,485	Gelbach, D	3,026
Aud'—Hunter, R	2,542	Breaux, D	3,023
	Eckenrode, R	2,469	Dick, D	3,071
Coroner—Meals, R	2,494	Lefevre	3,013

MORRIS.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	6,854	Pershing, D	13,433
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	6,876	Piollet, D	13,383
Aud. Judge, Wan		Sassaman, D	12,832
	Reed, R	7,238		
Prot'y—Custer, R	6,819	Rentschler, D	13,454
Sec'y—Hatton, R	6,837	Keller, D	13,452
Register—Snyder, R	6,837	Edelman, D	13,392
Cl O Ct—Erimey, R	6,815	Clouse, D	13,375
Cl Q Ses—Hess, R	6,853	Mattis, D	13,332
Treas.—Spatz, R	6,871	Schaeffer, D	13,324
Com'r—Moore, R	6,949	Smith, D	13,489
		Davidheiser, D	13,538
P. Dr'r—Scannan, R	6,896	Heckman, D	13,387
Auditors—H. Z. Van		Salinde, D	13,753
	Reed, R	6,895		Rober, D	13,347
		Helling, D	13,316
Pris. Insprs—Hain, R	6,910	Shoffner, D	13,375

BLAIR.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,712	Pershing, D	3,196
		Browne, P	220
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,697	Piollet, D	3,188
		Pennypacker, P	271
Senate—Lemon, R	4,189	Hensley, D	2,728
A. Judge—Mann, R	3,800	Osterloh, D	3,248
	Smith, R	3,571	Wettling, D	3,091
		McFarlane, P	202
		Westley, P	282
Cm'rs—Halpenny, R	3,404	Bellman, D	3,238
	Shipley, R	3,626	Diehl, D	3,011
		Smith, P	319
		Kelt, P	491
P. Direc.—Bell, R	3,727	Carothers, Ind	77
		McLanahan, D	3,161
Auditors—Custer, R	3,541	Kidd, P	290
		Frantz, D	3,199
		Matser, R	3,666	Hagey, D	3,230
			Beyer, P	268
			Tillery, P	50	284

BUTLER.

Gov.—Hartranft, R	3,796	Pershing, D	3,801
		Browne, P	538
S. Treas.—Rawle, R	3,815	Piollet, D	3,834
		Pennypacker, P	477
A. Judge—Storey, R	3,862	Marshall, D	3,909
		Stewart, P	282
Sheriff—Byerly, R	3,576	Walters, D	4,170
		Landon, P	387
Pr'th—McElwain, R	3,942	Leby, D	4,634
		Graham, P	199
R. & R.—Shryock, R	3,939	Anderson, D	4,063
Treas.—Cupps, R	3,978	Berg, D	3,927
C. C.—Negley, R	3,950	Graham, P	3,930
Com'rs—Christy, R	3,995	Donaldson, D	3,963
	Barron, R	3,237	Wadsworth, D	3,976
			Loudon, Ind. D	1,963

CAMBRIA.

Gov'r—Hartranft, R	2,525	Pershins, D	3,399
		Browne, P	117
S. Treas—Rawle, R	2,250	Piollet, D	3,366
		Pennypacker, P	119
Senator—Lemon, R	2,548	Hensley, D	3,291
Reg'r—Anderson, R	2,503	Berlin, D	3,253
Treas'r—Masters, R	2,816	Friedhoff, D	2,989
Aud'rs—Ferrier, R	2,611	Thompson, D	3,211
	Rose, R	3,194	McCormick, D	3,363
P. Dir'r—Cunningham, R	2,348	Patterson, D	3,475

CLINTON

Gov'r—Hartranft, R	1,701	Pershing, D	2,544
		Browne, P	41
S. Treas—Rawle, R	1,666	Piollet, D	2,338
		Pennypacker, P	37
Senator—Christ, R	1,896	Boyer, D	2,465
D. A'y—Holahan, R	1,852	Bullock, D	2,575
Sheriff—Myers, R	1,721	Candor, D	2,392
Treas'r—Dunn, R	2,198	Stayer, D	1,983
Com'rs—White, R	1,956	Shaw, D	2,325
	Sterner, R	1,511	Getz, D	2,388
Aud'rs—Houtz, R	1,908	Morris, D	2,242
	Hutchinson, R	1,964	Chatham, D	2,404

CARBON

Gov—Hartranft, R	2,347	Pershing D	2,728
S. Treas—Rawle, R	2,351	Piollet, D	2,722
Senate—Morris, R	2,507	Burnett, D	2,515
Treas—Twining, R	2,419	Clauss, D	2,638
Reg. & Rec.—Whittingham, R	2,484	Phillips, D	2,551
Com'rs—Byron, R	2,188	Boyer, D	2,691
	Eck, R	2,704	Rouse, D	2,691
A'rs—Longshore, R	2,381	McHugh, D	2,579
	Bickert, R	2,405	Ziegenfus, D	2,639
Coroner—Reber, R	2,330	Stapp, D	2,632
Surveyor—Charles Carroll			2,631

CLARION.

Gov—Hartranft, R	2,196	Pershing, D	3,251
		Browne, P	156
S. Treas—Rawle, R	2,207	Piollet, D	3,244
		Pennypacker, P	199
Senate—Finely, R	2,356	Thomas, D	3,013
Prot'y—Arnold, R	2,015	Barr, D	2,482
Reg & Rec—Clarke, R	2,231	Nail, D	3,327
Dis Atty—Patrick, R	2,295	Lawson, D	3,291
Treas—Inman, R	2,542	Graham, D	3,086
Com'rs—Huey, R	1,976	Sloan, D	3,190
	Phipps, R	2,024	Burns, D	3,035
A'rs—Torrence, R	2,139	Russell, D	3,219
	Sedgworth, R	2,283	Best, D	3,182
Surv'r—Craig, R	2,139	Connor, D	3,372

DAUPHIN.

Gov'r—Hartranft, R	6,574	Pershing, D	4,704
		Browne, P	33
S. Treas'r—Rawle, R	6,536	Piollet, D	4,731
		Pennypacker, P	54
Sheriff—Jennings, R	5,703	Hoffer, D	5,534
Coms—Mllhenny, R	5,912	Mattis, D	5,069
	Swab, R	5,917	Stine, D	4,857
P. Direc't—Lyme, R	6,304	Hess, D	4,949
Treas't—Nisley, R	5,877	Buck, D	4,839

Two beautiful new schooners, of 100 tons burden each, intended for the United States Coast Survey Service, and named the Earnest and the Ready, were successfully launched Saturday afternoon from the ship yard of Woodall & Co., Baltimore.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a telegram on Saturday from Revenue Agent Norton, at Petersburg, Va., announcing the discovery and seizure of a large quantity of fraudulent spirits, emanating from the illicit distillery which was recently raided.

The schooner Milwaukee, with a cargo of stone for Marquette, sprung a leak and sunk in Lake Huron Friday night. The crew were picked up and brought to Port Huron Saturday morning. The vessel lies in deep water, fifty miles north of Port Huron, twelve miles from land.

On Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th inst., there will be a meeting of the representatives of the different Baptist congregations situated in the counties of Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill and Northern Bucks, in the First Baptist Church, in Reading, for the purpose of forming a new Baptist association.

The Joint Commissioners appointed last winter to settle the question of the boundary between the States of Indiana and Kentucky, at Green Island, in the Ohio river, near Evansville, have decided that the island belongs to the jurisdiction of Kentucky. This question having been long unsettled, advantage was taken of it by criminals from both sides of the river, who made a resort of the island, and thus secured immunity from arrest.

The *Press*, of Philadelphia, says not over half a dozen factories of that city are idle.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Rejoicing Over Republican Victories.

Grant, Robeson and Shepherd Serenaded.

The President Makes a Speech Upon the Rag Baby.

Defense of Indian Contractor McCann.

Accounting Officers of the Treasury Indorse His Integrity.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING.

THE WORK PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

Secretary Chandler Overrun with Applicants for Place.

Some Clerical Changes in the Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1875.

Contractor McCann Defends Himself.

D. J. McCann, the contractor of the Indian Bureau whom the Red Cloud Commissioners charge with fraud, has prepared a very plausible reply to the Commissioners. His answer is based upon the official records, and seems to very clearly indicate that the Commissioners were in error as to some of the important facts. The accounting officers of the Treasury state that McCann's accounts are correct, and that there is no evidence of fraud.

The Chicago Custom House.

Supervising Architect Potter has returned from another inspection visit to the Chicago Custom House building. He reports everything satisfactory. The Secretary of the Treasury has received letters from a majority of the members of the last Government Commission, giving their interpretation of their report. Further operations upon the building will be regulated by this interpretation. An investigation of the whole subject is expected. Several parties claim to have been instrumental in securing the contract for Mueller.

Appointment Clerk of Interior Department.

Secretary Chandler has deposed J. P. Thompson as Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department. Thompson is charged with having carried his mother-in-law upon the rolls, and with having drawn her pay for service not rendered. Mr. Styles, of Massachusetts, a Republican, and a clerk in the Pension Office for ten years, has been appointed to succeed Thompson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1875.

A HUNDRED GUNS FOR THE POLITICAL VICTORIES—SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY ROBESON AND EX-GOVERNOR SHEHERD—SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

This evening a hundred guns were fired by the Republicans in honor of the political victories of last Tuesday. A procession was formed, which marched to the Executive Mansion and serenaded the President, who, from the front of the portico, acknowledged the compliment as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet you on this occasion, and to congratulate you on so good a cause for rejoicing on this entire country over the elections of last Tuesday. While the Republican majorities were not great, they were sufficient to accomplish the purpose. The "rag baby" has been entirely suppressed, and the people now know what kind of money they are to have in the future, and I think we have an assurance that from Republicans will control this Government for at least four years longer.

Three cheers were then given for the President, three cheers for hard money, and three cheers for the President's school policy.

The procession then marched to the residence of the Secretary of the Navy. It was there announced that Mrs. Robeson returned thanks for the serenade for the Secretary, who was absent from the city. Ex-Governor Shepherd was next serenaded, and made a speech.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—PRESSURE FOR APPOINTMENTS—CLERICAL CHANGES.

The pressure for office at the Interior Department continues very heavy. The anteroom of the Secretary's office was pretty well filled by 9 o'clock to-day by applicants, most of whom were women. The Secretary received all applicants courteously, but has almost invariably said: "There are no vacancies. When there are, your application will receive proper consideration." As yet the Secretary has done but little except to see callers and investigate the workings of the different bureaus of the department.

Secretary Chandler is as yet undecided what recommendations, if any, he will make in his annual report with reference to the Indian Bureau. He has not yet determined to recommend the transfer of the bureau to the War Department, as has been stated. Whatever action is taken will be in accordance with the views of the President and all of the members of the Cabinet. The Secretary, while in the Senate, advocated the transfer of the bureau to the War Department.

The following clerical changes in the Interior Department have been ordered by Secretary Chandler to-day: John Bailey, of Washington, is made Appointment Clerk, *vice* John B. Thompson, transferred to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau; G. W. Patridge, of Michigan, is appointed Law Clerk, *vice* James K. Redington, resigned.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: John B. Raymond, at Vicksburg, Miss., vice Henry R. Pease, suspended under the Tenure of Office act; Edward P. Hatch, at Holly Springs, Miss., vice DeWitt Stearns, suspended; George Dieterick, at Calvert, Texas, vice George Funck, appointed October 19, but not commissioned.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

The Treasurer to-day directed the transfer of $300,000 in gold from New York to San Francisco, $200,000 of which are for the Bank of California, and $100,000 for the Anglo-California Bank.

POSTAL CARDS ISSUED IN OCTOBER.

The large number of 20,133,000 postal cards were issued by the Postoffice Department last month. This is the largest issue by at least $5,000,000 ever made in one month by the Department. The demand was doubtless greater than usual on account of the new card, which is generally conceded to be superior to the old one.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS—AMOUNT OF SECURITIES FOR NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $371,906 02; for the month, $2,261,900 55; for the fiscal year, $40,377,433 35. The customs receipts to-day were $471,216 42; for the month, $1,722,388 65; for the fiscal year, $58,635,010 32.

The Treasurer holds at this date, as security for national bank circulation, $366,658,312, and for public deposits $18,730,000. National bank notes outstanding, $345,799,498, of which $2,620,000 are national gold bank notes. National bank notes redeemed during the week, $2,368,606.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,261,115; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,405,000; coin, including $16,029,000 in coin certificates, $72,025,514; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

THE MONTPELIER LOTTERY SWINDLE.

It now appears that the sufferers by the Montpelier lottery are quite numerous. Messrs. Danchy & Co., advertising agents of New York, have instituted suits at Annapolis against the Association for $8,016, being the balance due for advertising the lottery in 1,120 newspapers.

TROTTING MATCH.

The trotting matches prevented by the the weather during the week, took place to-day. The first race was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $2,000—$1,000 to the winner. The following started: I. A., Banner Boy, Annie Collins, Jack Draper, Planter, Eateman and Frank Munson. Frank Munson won in three straight heats. Time—2:45, 2:45, 2:42½.

WASAINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1875.

NEBRASKA'S CLAIM DISALLOWED.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed the claim of the State of Nebraska for $53,938, being five per cent. on the value, at $125 per acre, of the estimated quantity of Indian reservations in that State.

A new oil refinery is to be built between Sandy Lake and Stoneboro, Pa., on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

FRANCO-AMERICAN BANQUET—HEALTH OF PRESIDENT GRANT—RESPONSE BY MINISTER WASHBURNE—SPEECH BY COLONEL FORNEY—"ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE AND AMERICA."

[Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 6.—The members of the Franco-American Union in Paris gave a grand banquet at the Hotel du Louvre this evening. Two hundred and fifty guests sat down to table, and M. de Laboulaye, the distinguished jurisconsult and member of the Assembly, presided.

Among the distinguished persons present were MM. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction; Say, Minister of Finance; Henri Martin, Oscar de Lafayette, M. Barthold, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Gen. D'Absac, the Count D'Harcourt (who represented Marshal MacMahon), MM. Leon and Renault, the Mayors of Nancy and Strasbourg; Ministers Washburne and Schenck, General Sickles, Colonel Forney, Alexis de Tocqueville, the Count de Boullet, Admiral Pothiau Caubert, Alexandre Dumas, Emile de Girardin, M. Offenbach, M. Cernet, Arsene Houssaye, Jules Simon, M. Kern, the Swiss Minister, and a host of deputies, journalists and prominent American and French citizens.

The first toast, which was proposed by Henri Martin, was "The President of the United States—the man who worthily occupies the post of Chief Magistrate of America." Minister Washburne responded in a lengthy speech in which he traced the long and cordial friendship existing between France and America. He concluded by proposing the health of "Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, a brave soldier and an honest man, who, in his civil career has shown the highest and most successful statesmanship, and which is based upon honor, integrity and unswerving devotion to the public weal." Mr. Washburne promised the hearty co-operation of America in the project started by French citizens, of erecting a monument in New York harbor, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

M. Laboulaye, in a lengthy and witty speech, retraced the history of Franklin and Washington, and said that on next Fourth of July America would seal a fresh alliance with France. He concluded by proposing the toast of "the eternal friendship of France and America."

Colonel Forney followed in an eloquent speech, after which the company separated. The decorations were magnificent, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

APPROACHING STRUGGLE IN THE ASSEMBLY—PROBABLE VICTORY FOR THE MINISTRY.

[Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 6.—In view of the approaching struggle in the Assembly over the proposed change in the system of voting, persons in a position to know the relative strength of parties and the influences being brought to bear on the various groups into which they are subdivided, have been calculating probable votes for and against the Government. The conclusion arrived at, after a careful analysis of the opposing forces, is that the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, or voting by district, will command a majority. As the *scrutin de liste*, or voting by departments, which now prevails, is strenuously supported by the Republicans, the Ministry is likely to have a triumph in the coming parliamentary battle.

European Turkey.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER STRENGTHENED—MUSSULMANS PREPARING TO MASSACRE CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Morning Post* publishes a special telegram from Vienna stating that the Austrian frontier forts at Knin, Lissa, and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities.

BERLIN, November 6.—*Le Nord* of this city publishes the following under reserve:

RAGUSA, November 5.—The greatest exasperation is manifested by the Mussulmans in towns towards the Christians. Secret meetings are being held in the mosques, at which preparations are making for a general massacre of the Christians at Mostar, Bosna, and other localities. These details are unknown to Server Pasha.

THE RAGUSA DISPATCH DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 7.—The truth of the flight from Ragusa, published in *Le Nord*, of Brussells, yesterday, representing that the Mussulmans in Herzegovina were exasperated against and preparing to massacre the Christians, is officially denied.

England.

PRAYERS FOR THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

PARIS, November 7.—In accordance with the circular of the Minister of Public Worship, addressed to the Bishops last month, prayers were offered to-day in the churches through France for the welfare of the country.

RESIGNATION OF UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE.

LONDON, November 7.—A special dispath to the London *Morning Echo*, from Paris, announces that Mr. Bardoux, Under Secretary of Justice, has resigned. The *Journal Official* of Paris says President MacMahon has received letters terminating the mission of M. Suttier as Minister from Costa Rico.

Spain.

MEETING OF THE SAGASTA PARTY.

MADRID, November 7.—At a meeting of members of the Sagasta party, held to-day, the names of 212 ex-Senators and Deputies were read as announcing adherence to the objects of the meeting. Senor Sagasta declared that the Constitutialists desired to be the most liberal party under the Government of Alphonse. They wished to maintain the principles 1869, correcting defects but preserving the spirit of the Revolution of 1868. A committee was selected, to report at subsequent meeting whether the party will votes in the Cortes. Marshal Sereno was expected to preside over the meeting to-day, but was prevented by military regulations. Thirty-seven Generals were also prevented from attendance by the rame cause.

CHAMBERS TO ASSEMBLE TO-MORROW.

BRUSSELS, November 7.—The Belgian Chambers will assemble on Tuesday. It is expected that the Government will submit a measure increasing the number of members of the Senate and lower the House in proportion to the increase of population.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 6.—Steamships Abyssinia and New York arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, November 7.—Steamer Frisia, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 7.—Steamer Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Breaking the Chicago Whisky Ring.

CHICAGO, November 6.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a large number of indictments against whisky distillers, gaugers and rectifiers of this city, for alleged violation of revenue laws. Some of these parties are already under bond for other offenses. A number of those indicted appeared in court this morning and gave bonds for their appearance to answer the charges. The amounts of their bonds ranged from $5,000 to $15,000. It is believed that from fifty to seventy-five indictments were found, but neither the number nor the names of the persons are known.

Prominent Citizen of Concord Charged with Arson.

CONCORD, N. H., November 6.—The community is thrown into the greatest excitement here by the arrest this afternoon of Charles J. Connor for the alleged crime of setting fire to his store, on Main street, Concord, on Thursday last. Mr. Connor is one of the most prominent citizens. He is Deputy Sheriff for Merrimack county, and is widely known as a business man.

St. Louis Whisky Cases—Offers of Compromise—No New Indictments.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Col. E. R. Chapman, head of the Stamp Bureau at Washington, who, with General Lucien Hanley, made the investigations which resulted in the seizures of distilleries and rectifying houses here during the past summer, has arrived here to assist in preparing the whisky cases which are to come up during the next term of the United States Court. Though many of the accused have put in a plea of guilty, it is still necessary to put in certain amount of evidence, that the judge can intelligently sentence the delinquents. Col. Chapman states that any amount of testimony is in the hands of the Government, more than it will be necessary to produce, especially in the cases in which the accused have pleaded guilty. It is also stated that overtures have been made at Washington in behalf of some of the guilty men, offering a surrender of all they possess on condition that the Government will not press the criminal part of the proceedings. These overtures, it is asserted, have been received with no disposition to consider them. The Grand Jury adjourned this noon till Tuesday, without presenting any new indictments to the courts.

A Youth of Twelve Shoots His Playmate.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—George Firth, aged twelve years, and Edward Gauley, aged twelve years, quarreled over a piece of wood to-day, when the latter shot the former in the face with a pistol loaded with buckshot. Firth was taken to the hospital. His injuries are considered dangerous.

Well Poisoned in Leeds, Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., November 7.—There is some excitement in Leeds, Maine, over the discovery, yesterday, of arsenic in large quantities in the family well of B. C. Thomas. Fortunately it was discovered in the first pailful pumped up from the well, before any one had drank from it. W. Keith, a neighbor, has been arrested on suspicion, he having purchased a large quantity in Lewiston last Thursday.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Arrapahoes Going into Winter Quarters—Immense Prairie Fires—Intruders in the Black Hills.

OMAHA, NEB., November 6.—An official telegram to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, states that sixty lodges of Arrapahoes and ten of Cheyennes, under Black Coat, passed about twenty miles north of that post to-day *en route* to Powder river to hunt and remain all winter. Black Coat came into Fort Fetterman and professed the most peaceful intentions. He reports forty more lodges of Arrapahoes at Pumpkin Butte, waiting to join him. An immense prairie fire has been raging since October 15 in the neighborhood of Capt. Pollock's camp in the foothills on the North Laramie. He reports that the fire commenced near the head of Beaver Creek, and burned entirely around his camp, depriving him of all chance to cut hay or grass. The grass on both sides of the road all the way to Fort Laramie is burned off, as it is also on the road to Red Cloud, as far as Buffalo Gap. The fire is still burning in the direction of Spring Castle. Capt. Pollock brought in to Fort Laramie seventeen unauthorized persons found in the Black Hills, and Lieut. Delaney brought in ten more yesterday.

CONDUCTORS' BROTHERHOOD.

Grand Chief Expelled—Election of Officers.

ATLANTA, GA., November 6.—The Conductors' Brotherhood adjourns to-night. Grand Chief Conductor Cruzen, of Crestline, Ohio, was expelled from the brotherhood for misdemeanor and fraud in office. W. L. Collins, of Hornellsville, N. Y., was elected Grand Chief Conductor; C. A. Staunchfield, of Creston, Iowa, Assistant; J. C. W. Long, of Fort Wayne, Grand Secretary; J. M. Bradley, of Atlanta, Grand Treasurer; Calvin S. Wheaton, of Elmira, N. Y., Grand Conductor of Ceremonies; W. S. Mayo, of Omaha, Neb., Grand Inside Sentinel; Lewis Kugler, of Catawissa, Pa., Grand Outside Sentinel; M. L. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Penn., Past Grand Chief Conductor. The next meeting will take place on the first Tuesday of November, 1876, at Omaha, Neb. There was a banquet last night, and there will be a grand excursion to Florida on Monday next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6, 1875.

THE CASE OF LOADER, THE UPHOLSTERER—MOVEMENT TO TAKE TESTIMONY OF MR. AND MRS. RICHARDS—THEORY OF DEFENSE.

The case of Joseph Loader, the upholsterer, who is under indictment for perjury, came up in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, yesterday, on a motion of the counsel for the prisoner, to appoint a commission to proceed to Montclair, N. J., and take the testimony of Joseph H. Richards and his wife. It was proposed to use the testimony of these two witnesses for the defense. In support of the motion, the counsel, Mr. Marian, presented the petition of Loader, stating that he had been unable, by reason of poverty, to employ counsel till very recently, and that he is advised Mrs. Tilton will be sworn as a witness against him, and will testify that there never were criminal relations between herself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and that defendant expects by her brother, Joseph H. Richards, and his wife, who reside in New Jersey, to invalidate her testimony.

District Attorney Britton objected to the motion being granted on the ground that counsel had failed to show the materiality of the testimony.

The counsel for Loader said that the accused, who appeared before the magistrate on the preliminary examination was mistaken in the theory then argued, that Mr. Beecher was innocent of the charges brought against him by Mr. Tilton. His client's defense now is that Mr. Beecher was guilty of the crime of adultery with Mrs. Tilton and of perjury. Considerable argument was had as to the materiality of the evidence sought to be introduced by the defense. Judge Moore finally decided that, with reference to the motion to quash the indictment in the light of a demurrer, he would deny the motion. With regard to the motion to appoint a commission to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, the Court reserved decision. The case will not be tried till January next.

INFANT TRAPEZE PERFORMER AND HIS FATHER ARRESTED AT THE INSTANCE OF MR. BERGH.

During the matinee performance yesterday at the Tivoli Theater, Eighth street, Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, accompanied by Officers Fields and Evans, of Mr. Bergh's society, raided upon the stage and arrested the little child trapeze performer known as Leo. The wee acrobat, who is about six years old, was in the act of walking a tight rope, with a balancing pole in the time of the raid. When it became known what the object of the whole affair was, the audience gave expression of their satisfaction and sympathy in a burst of applause. Leo and his reputed father were taken into custody, placed in a coach and driven to the residence of Justice Donohue, in East Sixty-fifth street. The warrant for the arrest had been obtained from Judge Donohue, and Mr. Bergh was himself on hand in the body of the theater to witness its execution.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1875.

THE MOODY SANKEY SERVICES.

Thousands attended all the Moody and Sankey services held at the Brooklyn Rink to-day. At the meeting in the morning the large building was filled with people. Mr. Sankey sang several of his favorite hymns. Mr. Moody's discourses was interspersed with a number of touching stories, which affected many of the audience to tears. Two to three thousand people were unable to gain admittance to the rink. Mr. Moody discoursed from the seventeenth verse of the second chapter of St. Luke. He urged his congregation to banish pride and the love of the world from their hearts and make room for God. Mr. Sankey sang at the close, "Knocking at the Door."

The services at night were exclusively for the benefit of sinners, and all those who confessed themselves sinners were furnished with tickets of admission. The morning congregation was made up of Sabbath school teachers. Mr. Moody's discourse was about Love and Sympathy. He said, in substance: It is Love that ought to promote all our work for God, and not duty. It is a glorious privilege to serve God by working forking for Him. When people complain that they are not successful, it must be because they are working only out of a sense of duty and not because they are so full of love that they can't help it. When a man gets up in a prayer meeting and says he would not have risen to say anything but he felt it a duty to do so, he throws a chill over the meeting. If he has nothing to say he has no business to get up. Love works because it likes to do it and asks no questions. When the householder went out to hire laborers, those who started work at the last hour, without asking any questions, got as much hire as those who wouldn't go without making a bargain. So we must look at it in a cold business light, so much work for so much money, but enter the vineyard without asking questions. When we get to the Master will pay us. We will succeed if it is only love that prompts us. Here Mr. Moody related an anecdote told him by a clergyman in England, who was on a whole family by having sinned to some children in a certain window whenever he passed it. We must be always joyous and cherry,

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1875.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $1,000,147.

THE Pennsylvania Tanners' Association will meet in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg to-morrow, continuing in session two days.

THE New England boot and shoe trade is on a solid footing. The shipments of the past week were twenty-five per cent. larger than those for the same period last year.

POSTAL cards to the number of 20,238,000 were issued by the Postoffice Department last month. This is the largest issue by at least 5,000,000 ever made in one month.

THE New York *Tribune* has made a discovery. "It is," it thinks, "worth a good deal more to be a Republican aspirant for the Presidency to-day than it was on Monday."

EVERY political reaction in the South is followed with an educational one. The Democrats of Mississippi will now endeavor to arrest the progress of popular education in that State. Mark the prediction.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* accounts for the falling off of the Republican vote in Wisconsin to the prevalence of the epizootic among the horses. The farmers could not ride to the election, and therefore remained at home.

IN ERIE county, New York, two tainted Democrats ran far ahead of the decent men on the county ticket with them. "What your true-blue Democrat," says the Buffalo *Express*, "particularly delights in is a healthy flavor of brimstone about a candidate."

INTERNAL revenue collections thus far during the current fiscal year have been at the rate of $117,000,000 for the year. As this period covers a dull portion of the year, it is estimated at the Treasury Department that on this basis the receipts for the year will be $105,000,000.

JUDGE KELLEY announced oracularly, before the Ohio election, that ALLEN would have from 20,000 to 25,000 majority; and pending the result of the Pennsylvania election, he prophesied to his Southern friends in Georgia that HARTRANFT would be beaten 20,000. As a prophet, the Judge is a terrible failure.

WITH regard to the Mississippi election it is now stated that the Republicans have elected three members of Congress—WELLS, NILES and LYNCH—and the Democrats three—LAMAR, HOOKER and MONEY—and that Mr. LAMAR will be elected United States Senator in Governor ALCORN'S place, which will simply be sending one Democrat in place of another.

THE Chicago *Times* thus forcibly states the case in Mississippi.

The election in Mississippi has left the negroes in a deplorable fix. Their position is like that taken by the old darkey in the camp-meeting, when the preacher shouted: "Dar is just two roads, my fr'en's, an' one leads to hell, an' de odder to damnation!" "If dat am de case," said his aged listener, "dis nigger gwine take fur de woods."

THERE is a slackening up of the grain movement from country districts West. This is because the few remaining weeks of lake navigation would scarcely suffice to carry off more than is held at Milwaukee and Chicago now, and there is no particular object in hurrying grain into store before the cheap winter storage begins, unless it is to be shipped out before the close of navigation at the cheap rates afforded by vessels.

THE following, from an Iowa Democratic paper, is the first instance of good sense we have seen on the part of a defeated Democrat, since the election:

"We are inclined to think the best thing the Democrats in Iowa can do is to abandon the hope of ever changing the administration and give the State over to the Methodists for a camp-meeting ground. Providence, it seems, foreordained it should be so, and it is useless for a few faint-hearted Democrats, scattered here and there, to longer stand out against a fixed fact."

The New York *Tribune*, which of late has betrayed deep concern for the welfare of the Democratic party, begs the leaders in Congress at the next session to forestall the Republicans, and get the currency question out of politics before the Presidential election. The Democrats, we fear, have not brains enough in their heads to settle the currency question. There was a time when the party was united on that question; but their present divided state they are incapable of deciding or settling anything.

JOHN BULL does things oddly, sometimes. Captain WEBB swam across the English channel, benefiting neither himself nor anybody else, and straightway JOHN raised a purse of several thousand pounds for him, and almost deified his pluck. On the other hand, ELIJAH HALLAM, a poor, illiterate miner, but with the soul of an angel, lately took his life in his hand, went deliberately six times down a shaft filled with deadly vapors, and each time returned with another human life in his arms. The papers gave him half a dozen lines of half-hearted praise, and an appeal for a testimonial for him resulted in an aggregate contribution of less than six pounds!

THE annual meeting of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association was held in New York city a few days ago. Strikes were reported from nearly every direction, the men appearing to refuse to bear their portion of the severe trial the iron business has lately passed through. The failure of several concerns and the embarrassment of others was announced. The Secretary of the Association stated, in his report, that the shrinkage on iron, soft coal and other articles has already been anticipated, and that they cannot be produced at a lower cost, were gold at par. Probably if this fact were once realized by consumers, enterprise would absorb more rapidly than at present, when so many stores and workshops are bare of materials, looking for lower prices.

THE movement for the establishment of foreign markets for our domestic manufactures, to whose incipiency we lately referred, is extending and broadening. The Boston *Advertiser* says that the experiment of sending our cotton goods to England for sale in competition with English fabrics has been so far successful that an order has been received by Boston manufacturers for more goods to the value of about $150,000, and that this order will doubtless be followed by others. The exports of dry goods from New York the past week, also, were very considerable. The exportation of sugar has been renewed since the suspension of the recent Treasury order concerning the drawback, the shipments from New York last week exceeding $200,000 in value. Leather to the value of $146,000 was also exported. These goods were shipped to every part of the globe.

THE official count of the vote of Luzerne county developed attempts at fraud on the part of the Democrats of the boldest and most desperate character, and suspicion pointed so strongly to Prothonotary TRIMMER that on Thursday night the court directed the returns to be taken out of his custody and guarded in another office by a constable until the court met again next morning. During Wednesday night the returns were tampered with, being taken from the Court House and fraudulently manipulated. A special dispatch from the Prothonotary's office, they giving a large Republican majority, and their disappearance shows the desperate ends which are resorted to carry the election."

THE report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1875, contains some interesting information in regard to the affairs of the corporation. The Government Directors state that "the business of the road for the year has been very satisfactory. It was feared last year that the general depression which had fallen upon the business of the country would seriously and unfavorably affect the earnings of the road for the year upon which we are now reporting. The fears entertained seem now to have been groundless, as will appear from the comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the years 1874 and 1875." Now let the Supreme Court of the United States compel the company to reimburse the Government for the interest paid upon the bonds loaned to assist in the construction of the road. A decision in favor of the company would be equivalent to a gift of the enormous sum of two hundred million dollars to the stockholders of that and the other Pacific roads, without any return whatever.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE REFORMERS?

The Brooklyn *Argus*—referring to the extraordinary professions of "Reform" made by certain leading Democrats of that city before the late election, says:

"The question now is, where are the reformers? For months they have made the air blue with their incessant cry of 'corruption;' they have paraded columns upon columns of figures to show that our city had been reduced to bankruptcy by the corrupt Democratic rings ruling us and eating out our substance; and yet when the election was at hand, and the lines of battle were formed for the final shock, they proved false to their professions, and made their [illegible] the very camp, and fought on the side of the very men they had so shamefully abused, and resisted should be tried for malfeasance in office, and for betraying and robbing the taxpayers of Brooklyn."

This is almost always the case with Democrats professing hostility to corruption and devotion to "Reform." So long as they are simply asked to talk, they are the most virtuous of mortals and the most ardent haters of corruption in politics; but when asked to act, they immediately shrink back. They can preach you the most beautiful homilies on what is politically right; but when they come to vote, they throw their preaching aside, and and vote for TWEED and FOX, PIOLLET or BILL MCMULLEN, or whatever other corrupt man the Democracy may be running. They never can get away from their party, no matter how corrupt it may have been proved to be. "Reform," with them, is a splendid thing in the abstract, but it is a thing they are incapable of putting in practice. There are Democrats, of course, who, when they talk "reform," mean it; but the Democratic politician who indulges in that kind of talk never does really mean it, although he doubtless convinces himself, for the time being, that he is in earnest.

During the recent campaign in this State the men who talked the loudest about the necessity of a "reform" in the State Treasury were the warmest in support of PIOLLET, whose whole life gave the lie to the sincerity of such professions. They abused, traduced and opposed a man whose honesty and uprightness were beyond question, and supported a man for the State Treasury whose hands were notoriously unclean. How is it possible to credit such men with sincerity or to believe them in earnest when they get temporarily beyond the usual party lines and usages.

The Prohibition vote for PENNYPACKER will be found very generally to be less than that for BROWNE; and the difference, in nearly every instance, will be found transferred to PIOLLET. Those were Temperance Reformers, shocked beyond expression at the corruption alleged to exist in the Republican party; but they could not resist the temptation to vote for a man of questionable character. They were probably Democrats, who had to compound with their consciences in voting for BROWNE by voting for PIOLLET along with him. They wanted to put their votes where they would do the most good for the Democratic party, without regard to "Reform," or any other consideration.

The moral to be drawn from this is that all is not gold that glistens, and that Democratic professions of hostility to corruption are to be treated, as a general rule, as the basest kind of metal.

HARTRANFT FOR PRESIDENT.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Harrisburg, August 19, 1874, adopted the following:

Resolved, That, entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability and statesmanship of Governor John F. Hartranft, we unhesitatingly present him to our Republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character as a man, his extraordinary ability as an administrative officer, his purity of his private and public life, and his splendid record as a soldier, all commend him to an enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to occupy.

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The resolution stands, to-day, as the deliberate act of the Republican party of the State; and as Gov. HARTRANFT has just been re-elected by a decisive majority, demonstrating his popularity and availability, he is now in a much stronger position, as a Presidential candidate, than he was when the resolution was adopted.

There is certainly no other man in Pennsylvania, or out of it, around whom the Republicans of this State could rally with half the zeal they would show if HARTRANFT were their Presidential candidate. They are proud of him as a statesman, as a man above reproach, an excellent administrator and a brave soldier, and they feel for him an enthusiastic devotion which no other name can excite. He is, by all odds, the strongest man that can be presented to the people of Pennsylvania.

There are, of course, other men in other States, around whom the Republicans of Pennsylvania can rally with earnestness and zeal; but we know of no one whose name can stir their hearts like that of HARTRANFT. They presented his name for the Presidency in good faith, in 1874, and they stand prepared to make that presentation good when the National Convention shall meet in 1876.

THE official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of September, recently published, shows Philadelphia to be the second port in the country in the export trade in domestic products. New York stands first, Philadelphia second, San Francisco third, Boston fourth, Baltimore fifth, and New Orleans sixth. In the import trade for the same month Philadelphia takes much lower rank, standing fifth. Remarking on this large excess of the export over the import trade, the *North American* says:

"This fairly illustrates the condition of our foreign commerce, the facilities for export here being great and increasing, and the capital and enterprise engaged in the trade being extensive and powerful, while the import trade is somewhat neglected. All the indications are that Philadelphia is destined to become one of the greatest export points in the world. It is true that this is a rather one-sided condition of commerce, but it is a wholesome one, and makes largely in favor of the country. As the nation is becoming an immense producer for export, the fact is one of primary value."

THE New York *World* speaks of "the eminence which belongs to New York in the Democracy of the Union, by virtue of her unmatched victories." Mistake. The Democracy of Maryland have outmatched their brethren of the Empire State. In Baltimore, at the late election, a great many colored men were kidnapped by the Democrats and locked up until after the polls were closed. A couple of hundred men who ventured to vote or work at the polls in opposition to the ring bullies were knocked down, stabbed, or shot. Ten thousand fraudulent votes were cast, and an equal number of legal votes disfranchised. Policemen stood by, and, in accordance with the instructions of their superiors, let the ruffians go free, and arrested their bleeding, senseless victims. It is to the Thugs of Maryland, not to the shoulder-hitters of Tammany, belongs the right of dictating the next Democratic nominee on the ground of "eminence."

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, $3,310,520; produce exports, $5,883,917, and specie exports, $604,151. The total imports of merchandise during the year are $230,387,478, against $339,956,807 for the corresponding period last year. The total exports of produce are $211,695,994, against $245,621,498 for the corresponding period of 1874, and the total exports of specie for the same time are $65,269,273, against $45,076,533 in 1874.

The Dublin *Express* tells us that the house of an old man named Bullock, residing near the Roman Catholic chapel of Aghagalin, within about four miles of Lurgan, has been wrecked because he refused to contribute his mite of some charity on behalf of which a sermon was preached in the chapel. The police have succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

The Democratic papers are howling about Know-Nothingism in New Jersey. A constitutional amendment has recently been adopted in that State prohibiting any division of the school fund for sectarian purposes. Hence the Democratic indignation.

A San Francisco woman vehemently asserts that "a year old baby with a cup of sirup and a teaspoon will not injure a parlor worse in half an hour than will a man with ten cents' worth of tobacco."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On the whole this has been a very bad year for "bosses."

Now we can truly celebrate Thanksgiving with grateful spirits.

"Aman & Brothers" is the name of an enterprising firm out West.

And now the crooked whisky ring of Chicago is in a state of sour mash.

The prohibitory uhlans in Wisconsin helped the Democracy all they could.

A new Salm-book. The Princess of Salm-Salm has just written her memoirs.

And now the cows are being attacked with the epizootic, in some cases fatally.

Those New York speculators who attempted a corner in lard slipped up on it.

Sam Tilden has suddenly discovered that the Erie canal doesn't run to Washington.

There is talk of a military post in the Black Hills to keep out intruding miners.

One of the most cheering signs of the times is the increasing traffic on the railroads.

The obituary poetry in the Philadelphia *Ledger* is not dead matter. It rhymes with $1 50 a square.

Next Thursday has been named as the day for the dedication of the Poe monument in Baltimore.

One Atlanta, Ga., firm receives from $1,500 to $2,000 a month in the shape of gold dust from Dahlonega.

During the past three months sixteen national banks have been organized, with an average capital of $128,125.

The occasional appearance of a politician on the street with a new hat indicates that there has been an election.

There are about 3,000 Chinese boys in California, born in the State, who, when of age, will have the right to vote.

Growth. Last month 608 permits were granted in Philadelphia for the erection of new dwellings, stores and improvements.

France produces only one-half the wood she uses for fuel, despite the considerable forests that everywhere cover the country.

The Titusville *Courier* thinks the daily production of petroleum this year will fall at least 9,000 barrels below that of last year.

The Erie Railroad has done a third more passenger business the past summer than any previous summer since the road was built.

The latest railroad returns in Canada are quite as gloomy and discouraging to the stockholders as any we have produced this year.

Three estates, those of Taylor, Ward, and Singer, aggregating $20,000,000, are now in litigation, through alleged testamentary defects.

The annual report of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company shows that the income of the road is $1,050,114 less than last year.

"He was milking the river and fell in," is the Rochester *Democrat's* epitaph on the milkman who was drowned in that city the other day.

Twenty-three States have had elections this fall, and of these eighteen have gone Republican. This thing begins to look like a tidal wave.

Adirondack Murray's new paper, the *Golden Rule*, gives promise of becoming one of the foremost sporting journals in the United States.

A French jury have found one of their countrymen guilty of stoning a woman to death "with extenuating circumstances." She was his wife.

Carl Schurz has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he states that he has decided to permanently reside in New York city.

In Minnesota a stampede for warmer climes has begun. Some are going to Missouri and Kansas, and others to Florida, California and New Mexico.

A car load of lima beans was received at Philadelphia from California last week, the first invoice of this article ever taken that way. Hence this *nota bene*.

Active preparations are being made by Wisconsin lumbermen, and more logs will be put in on the Black river and its tributaries than for several years past.

In some parts of the West the potatoes that are still in the ground have commenced to shoot out sprouts as would a potato put in the ground for seed.

Tidal waves are more fashionable than ever this year, worn very broad at the base and piled very high, trimmed with frills and rooster plumes *a la republicaine*.

The Diamond Ledge gold mine at Peterboro', New Hampshire, which at its first development promised so favorably, it is now said has proved a complete failure.

The Lake Superior Mining Company are using peat as fuel at their several engine houses. Coal is not able to compete with it in cheapness, and hence is petering out.

A remarkable troupe were photographed at Bremiker, N. H., one day lately, consisting of a great-great-grandmother, great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and daughters.

There was a lively export movement in refined oil from Philadelphia last week, a larger number of vessels having departed than in any similar space of time for many months.

Lake Pontchartrain is filling up, and it is predicted that in ten years, if nothing is done to prevent the deposit of sediment, it will become a "nasty, slimy, muddy, malarious alligator swamp."

In 1874 the number of births in Prussia amounted to 1,028,276, of which 76,469 were illegitimate. In other words, one out of every fourteen children born in that year was born out of wedlock.

The Pittston bank robbery didn't amount to much after all. The loss is only $458, and the bonds stolen were not the property of the bank, and are believed to be without value to the thieves.

According to a statement which has recently been issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the production of gold and silver in the United States, the annual average production of gold has been $50,800,000.

Joaquin Miller hopes to see the time when poets, like Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell, will be candidates for the Presidency; and a President's message in verse would certainly be a pleasing novelty for a few moments.

The depression of trade is so keenly felt by the industrial classes in Prussia that the Government has been requested to resort to a measure which proved successful in the last two wars, namely, the establishment of loan banks.

The experiments made with naptha as fuel for steam engines, in the south of Russia, have yielded such satisfactory results as to induce the Imperial Government to order its regular use henceforth in all vessels stationed on the Caspian.

Yielding up the past. There was recently discovered, in the Hamble river, near Southampton, the wreck of a Danish war galley burned and sunk at the time of the Danish invasion of England in the year 870. The timbers were perfectly sound.

Portions of a gun carriage have recently been fished up from the wreck of the Royal Savage, which was sunk near Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, ninety-nine years ago, in one of the first naval battles of the revolution, General Benedict Arnold being in command of the American fleet.

PERSONAL.

Sergeant Bates is wandering about in Canada without even a flag to his name.

Miss Hannah Allen, of Bland county, Va., has been married to Mr. Allen Hannah.

Judge Pershing contributed but $500 to his party. Piollet was assessed $2,000 but compromised on $1,000.

Miss Codd and Mr. Fish were married lately in Connecticut, and the punsters of the press have partaken very generally of the dish.

Victor Emanuel is opposed to wearing flannel shirts. He says no sturdy huntsman like himself has anything to fear from rheumatism.

Mrs. Ellen Callan, of South Glen's Falls, has a common glass kerosene lamp chimney which she alleges has been in constant use in her house upwards of twelve years.

William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., has subscribed for himself and friends for $1,000,000 stock in the proposed Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which is to furnish rapid transit to New York.

Colonel William McMichael, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has retired from that office. Mr. McMichael has been a faithful and able official.

The Emperor William telegraphed home to the Empress Augusta that he never witnessed so brilliant a scene as that at Milan on the occasion of his reception there by the King of Italy.

Some Indianapolis detectives have discovered a trunk and some wearing apparel belonging to Eli Perkins, in a house in that city. The trunk was stolen over two years ago, and it is really heartrending to contemplate the fact that the impecunious Eli has been without a change of linen for that long period.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS; or, Geology in its Bearings on the two Theologies, Natural and Revealed. By Hugh Miller, author of "Footprints of the Creator," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This admirable classic was the last product of the gifted genius, Hugh Miller, just completed when his tragic death took place. It passed through many editions, this being the thirty-second thousandth. This fact itself shows its value and the high estimate it commands as a scientific work. This volume begins a new edition of his works, gotten up in a neat manner, without being expensive. It comprises twelve lectures, part of them being devoted chiefly to considering the alleged conflict between geological science and revealed truth. It is a work of rare merit and is written in a clear, elegant and forcible way, and is deeply penetrated with a devotional spirit. No library should be without it.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN EUROPE IN THE TIME OF CALVIN. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D. D. Translated by Wm. L. R. Cates, joint author of Woodward & Cates' "Encyclopedia of Chronology;" editor of the "Dictionary of General Biography," etc. Vol. VI. Scotland, Switzerland, Geneva. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It would be useless to commend this publication, as Dr. D'Aubigne's great work is so widely and well known in the Protestant world. The author did not live to complete this volume entirely; it was, however, completed afterward within a short time. It summarizes an important epoch of Church history, and shows evidence of much perfection. This history includes one important epoch—the Reformation in Scotland, and the Reform under Calvin. Aside from the valuable matter dear to every Protestant, the work is written in a fine style. It is a book of substantial merit, and we hope it may find a place in every library in the land, as the series is among the few great historical works of the age. Two more volumes will complete the entire work.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST. By Rev. E. P. Roe, author of "What Can She Do?" etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

As Mr. Roe attempts to justify his course in entering upon literary work, instead of the pastoral work, we need only refer to the matter to state that no one can assume the responsibility but himself, and therefore he is not obliged to respect any person's unfriendly criticism. It sounds strange to call a work of fiction a "religious novel," and we presume if there is any publications of this class, "From Jest to Earnest" belongs to it. It is a delightful story of love, with a good deal of the missionary elements in its woof. Mr. Roe's works have all been popular and widely sold.

THE ODD ONE. By A. M. Mitchell Payne, author of "Rhoda's Corner," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This is a delightfully well told story, and just the kind calculated to do young people good. It reveals the workings of God's Providence in a devout family. It is admirably suited for the library of a Sunday school.

BRENTFORD PARSONAGE. By the author of "Win and Wear Series." Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Those who have read the "Win and Wear Series" will recognize in this story the same excellent features of this popular writer. It illustrates the truth that whatever a child sows that shall it also reap. The lessons are healthy in tone and calculated to impart knowledge to all who are prepared to receive the truth.

ELSIE'S WOMANHOOD: A Sequel to "Elsie's Girlhood." By Martha Finley (Farguharson), author of "Elsie's Girlhood," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, Philadelphia.

Many readers of fiction were charmed with "Elsie's Girlhood," and the author has fulfilled a promise to give Elsie's Womanhood as a sequel. It is couched in vigorous language and throughout the story there is a vein of religious thought. We have in this volume a touch of "fraternity," socially and politically. The scenes pictured are finely drawn. It is pure in tone, which is important for young people. The book is finely gotten up.

COULYNG CASTLE; or, a Knight of the Olden Days. By Agnes Giberne, author of "The Curate's Home," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It is not a common thing to find blended in a single volume so many admirable pictures as this one presents. It has a flavor of "olden time," and brings to the surface the scenes and incidents of interesting by-gone days. It treats somewhat of Roman Catholicism and its strange course, and well deserves a wide circulation upon the ground of merit, as it embodies wholesome lessons, as well as gives valuable historical lore, especially useful to youthful minds.

LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION. By Mrs. Annie Edwards, Author of "Ought She to Visit Her?" Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The talented author of this romance has won quite a reputation as a vivid and vigorous writer. She writes with a keen and cutting satire, though Leah has some depressing features. It is a love story, in which Leah is induced to marry for money and position instead of love. As usual in marriages of this sort, bitter fruits is the result.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCXLIX. October, 1875. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. Terms $6 per year. Single copies, 50.

This grand old quarterly is a publication that every cultured person feels proud of its eminence in literary circles. The papers usually are of a solid, intellectual and instructive character, and the typography is faultless. The articles, six in number, are upon varied topics and evince scholarly finish. 1. The Method and Province of Political Economy; 2. Geographical and Geological Surveys; 3. The Two Empires; 4. Memoirs of General Sherman; 5. State Universities; 6. Critical Notices. This old and staunch firm deserve to be well sustained in this undertaking, and we hope the quarterly will amply repay them.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF LAMB, HAZLITT AND OTHERS. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

This is the ninth volume of "Bric-a-Brac," and is the peer of the previous books of the series. There is the same nice discrimination of the editor, so prominent a feature in all the series. Information relative to Lamb is relishable by the lovers of high toned literature. Much of the material in regard to both Lamb and Hazlitt is from the recollections of P. G. Patmore, father of Coventry Patmore. Many of the admirers of the brilliant essayist will delight to see reproduced passages almost forgotten. This part, relating to Thomas Campbell and the Countess of Blessington will be enjoyable reading. This series is a beautiful specimen of the printing art and is sold at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents each volume.

BRIGADIER FREDERICK. A Novel. By Erckman-Chatrain. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

We have portrayed in this simple story certain events in Alsace and Lorraine after the late war. It belongs to that class of stories which tend to perpetuate the bad feeling of the French toward the Germans. Persons desirous of a vivid picture of the Franco-Prussian war on the Rhine, will be gratified by a perusal of this story.

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

This well known Boston firm have commenced the republication of Hawthorne's works, in the same style as the "Little Classics," at $1 25 per volume. The edition will contain twenty-one volumes. The initial volume, "The Scarlet Letter," is out. The works of Hawthorne are indeed "Classics," and of that delicious type of thought that renders them such charming reading. This new edition is issued in response to the public demand, and we expect it will have a large sale.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF ROME. From the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustus, B. C. 753—A. D. 476. By Charles Merivale, D. D., Dean of Ely. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., city.

It is a rare thing to have embodied in one volume so much general and useful historical knowledge as is to be found in this one. Dr. Merivale, in justification of the title of the work, says it is addressed to no special class of readers, but rather to the reading public in general, who may desire to be informed of the most noted incidents in the Roman annals, the most remarkable charaters which play their part upon the Roman stage, and the main course of events, together with the causes and consequences. The author faithfully adheres to this line of thought, and fulfills the large expectations of the reader. The contents of each chapter are shown in displayed head lines, which, with a copious index, the reader is enabled to sip up at will, if need be. He shows that Roman history travels through three principal stages, as follows: 1. The first may be designated as the antiquarian, 2. The second period of Roman history may designated as the "dramatic." 3. The third and last stage is the history of opinion. We regard this work a valuable requisition to any library.

Lawyers' Diversions in New Orleans.

Two New Orleans lawyers, opposing counsel, made trouble in court the other day. The *Bulletin* says: "Both gentlemen are well advanced in years, but gave evidence that there was some muscle left. Seizing a large inkstand, the eldest drew it back and delivered a telling blow on the other's head, bespattering himself, however, in a variegated map of the West India Islands with the ink. The blow knocked his opponent down, and the victor seized him by the throat and was proceeding to choke the fallen lawyer a little too vigorously, when the officers interfered and separated them."

The Bishops of the Methodist church in the United States are holding a secret session in Boston. What's afoot.

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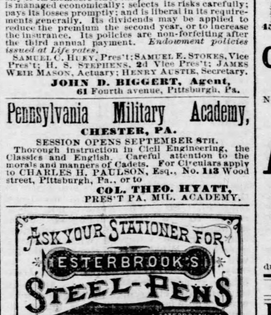

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 6, 1875.

In financial circles to-day the principal feature, which differed from the previous condition of affairs, was the scarcity of New York exchange, the supply of which was temporarily inadequate to the requirements of trade. In most transactions between the banks a premium of seventy-five cents per $1,000 was paid, and it was hard to obtain at the price. What the cause of this scarcity was, is largely a matter of conjecture, but is generally attributed to the increased amount of merchandise coming from the seaboard to the interior. The loan market was moderately active, with a tolerable inquiry for accommodation at the banks, and as a general thing, an ample supply of loanable funds, to meet the wants of undoubted borrowers. The report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week shows a falling off in the volume of business, the exchanges being $4,430,816 12, and the balances $740,525 61, making a total of $5,170,371 73, against a total of $5,332,429 70, last week, and $6,069,-952 21 the previous week. In local stocks and securities, no news of importance was noted. The following were the buying and selling prices for gold and Government bonds at the close of the banks to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
Gold	115¼	115¾
Currency 6's, 1895	124	....
6's, 1881, r	120½	....
6's, 1881, c	122¾	123
5-20's, 1864, r	119½	119¾
5-20's, 1865, r	119½	119¾
5-20's, 1865, c	119¾	120
5-20's, 1867, r	120½	120¾
5-20's, 1867, c	120¾	121
10-40's	116	....
10-40's, coupon	116¼	....
Currency 6's	123½	....
New 5-per-cents	110¾	....
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	....	....
Pacific Mail	39¼	39½
Adams Express	....	104
Wells-Fargo Express	....	93
American Express	....	58
U. S. Express	....	....
New York Central	104½	....
Erie	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾
Illinois Central	....	90
Cleveland & Pitts.	....	90
Chicago & N'thwtn	37½	38
Do preferred	....	57¾
Rock Island	....	103½
St. Paul, common	34	....
Do preferred	....	65
Wabash, common	....	6¾
Fort Wayne	....	97½
Ohio & Mis'sippi	....	28½
Union Pacific	66	....
Harlem	....	132
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	19½
C., C. & I. C.	5	8¾
Missouri Pacific	11¾	11¾
New Jersey Central	103½	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	30	....
South Carolinas, 4½'s	30	....
Missouri 6's	101¾	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	....	50¾
Reading	....	55¼
United Co's of N. J	....	132
Oil Creek	....	16¾
Lehigh Valley	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	32	....
Central Transpor'n Co.	46¾	....
Empire Transpor'n Co.	....	52
P., C. and St. L. m. b...	74¼	....

—The German Federal Council have adopted a bill taxing transactions on the Bourse, including a stamp tax on promissory notes, foreign snares, etc. The new gold struck by the Imperial Mint during the week ending the 9th ult., amounted to 3,192,980 marks.

—Counterfeit $50 notes on the First National Bank of Peru, Illinois, are in circulation in Covington, Ohio.

—Erie, Pa., has subscribed $60,000 for the Erie Southern Railroad.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $313,000. Customs receipts $224,000; clearings $87,000,000. Sterling bull at 479½@ 485¼.

GOLD

Opened at 115, closed at 115¾, and the two extremes were 114¾ and 115¾, with principal business at 115¼ and 115¾. Rates paid for borrowing 1¾ per cent. per annum and 1.64 until Monday. Loans also made flat and 1 per cent. forcarrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments closed firm. For railroad bonds, this afternoon there was good demand. Union Pacific sinking funds advancing to 88, finals to 105, and Central firsts to 105¾. The annual report of the Government directors of Union Pacific road has been published and was received with favor by holders of securities. The gross earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were $11,-722,021 and net earnings $6,733,891; increase in net of $1,578,420. Operating expenses for same period 44.56 per cent., against 49.67 per cent. the previous year. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were in demand and sold at 87@87¾. The *Evening Express*, in its weekly review, says: "The Northwestern and St. Paul roads were firm on favorable advices concerning movement of crops and consequent increase in earnings. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market was strong and higher at opening, the improvement in prices being general. The leading features were in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, Michigan Central, Pacific Mail and Michigan Union. At second call the market was lower, later became quiet and steady and closing a little off in general list. Lake Shore reacted from 63¾ to 63½, Pacific Mail from 39¾ to 39⅝, Northwestern from 38¼ to 37⅝, Western Union from 76¾ to 76⅝ and Michigan Central from 64 to 63¾. Union Pacific closed at 65¾ after selling up to 66¾. Rock Island firm at 103¾ and St. Paul at 35¾. Missouri Pacific advanced to 11¾ and closed at 11¾. The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 111,000 shares, of which 4,600 were Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, 8,200 Northwestern, 30,000 Pacific Mail, 3,300 St. Paul, 18,100 Western Union, 5,200 Union Pacific and 2,500 Missouri Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	35
Pacific Mail	39⅝	Do preferred	63
Adams Express	104	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	97¾
United States Ex	44½	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	15
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	95
Do preferred	45	Do preferred	103¾
Harlem	130½	Ohio & Mississippi	29¼
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	4¾
Mich. Central	63¾	Burling'n & Quincy	112
Lake Shore	64	Hannibal & St. Joe	20
Illinois Central	90	Do preferred	30
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Do preferred	59¾	Central Pac. bds	103
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	115¾
5-20's, 1865	119½	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's coupons	117¼
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	36	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, November 6.—5 P.M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills 3¼ per cent., being ¾ per cent. below Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93 15-16; account 94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 103½; do, 1867, 106; 10-40s, 104¾; new fives, 102¾. Railroad securities—New York Central, 93; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 34¾.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 6.—United States bonds—New Fives 87½.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—Mining stocks —Ophir, 37½; Mexican, 16½; Gould & Curry, 16½; Best & Belcher, 38½; Savage, 69; Chollar, 62; Hale & Norcross, 47½; Crown Point, 29½; Yellow Jacket, 72½; Imperial, 9½; Hendricks, 10½; Alpha, 16½; Belcher, 20½; Confidence, 20¼; Consolidated Virginia, 250; Sierra Nevada, 13½; California, 43½; Overman, 45½; Justice, 25.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Gold 115¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 549@ 550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 6, 1875.

Trade showed considerable activity to-day in most branches, and a fair volume of business was transacted. The feeling seems to be general that mercantile circles will enjoy a generally steady trade not perhaps very active in trade from now on, rising into activity during the latter part of next month. The frequently alluded to practice of buying only for immediate wants will keep trade steadier than it would otherwise have been, and will distribute the business of the season evenly over the intervening time between the present and next spring, when an increase in activity is confidently looked for. Collections are becoming and we have few changes to note to-day except still lower prices for potatoes under the influence of very heavy receipts.

The New York *Shipping List* has the following review of the condition of trade:

The season for active trade is rapidly drawing to a close, and most of the general merchandise markets are already becoming apathetic. Money continues abundant and cheap, the result of a number of causes, not the least of which is that lots can not be put it with profit, owing to the depression of trade and other prevalent enterprises. The causes of the depression are many and long standing, and they are so familiar to all business men that their recapitulation is quite unnecessary. It is satisfactory, however, to know that past misfortunes would be avoided if the lessons being, corrected, and that hard as the times may appear, fair progress is being made toward the removal of the depressing influences. Continent, they are taking much less of our food staples and raw materials of manufacture than had been expected. The commerce of nations is in such close sympathy in these modern times that any recovery from the prevailing depression in one must be accompanied by a revival in the others, to be solid and enduring. Our latest advices from England represent in substance the same favorable features. Industrial and commercial affairs to be in a decidedly better condition. Iron has fallen below the point at which it can be profitably produced, and numerous furnaces and mills are being stopped, throwing out of employment an army of laborers. The gradual cessation of iron lies at the foundation of British prosperity, for it is one of the most important elements in all England's varied industries. Her manufactories are run by steam; she has mines of coal, and made into coke reaches her own iron ore. A depression in this branch is the result of dullness in many or not all others. Nor is it to be forgotten that this manufacture has been limited by the suspensions almost every month for the past year, so that the remaining establishments have not had the same competition to meet, and in more lively times. This, as the continuous failures for large amounts, is the consequence of an abnormally prospective stimulating overproduction. The ordinary demand for iron having given way because of the stoppage of railroad extensions, and the shrinkage of 1873 in this country, the establishments which were prepared for the production of all the unwonted amount of manufactures, were, of course, run at a cost too heavy for a profit, and at a rate, and a ruinous cost when the trade became merely nominal. One after another has been shut down, abroad, therefore, as well as at home, it will require time before the channels of business specified with a second, and a good paid one, current of traffic. The consumer must want, be ready to purchase and able to pay for goods, whether of one sort or of another, before the great manufactures can become profitable. All things considered, it is encouraging to recognize that of Great Britain; with all the raw material, with the ability to make everything which even luxury demands, in the way of clothing and machinery, we should see our own wheels running to some purpose before we indulge a great deal in the purchase of foreign goods which we can find the equivalent of at home.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,070	Apples, bbls	1,225
Cheese, boxes	204	Hogs, No	1,000
Wheat, bus	1,900	Barley, bus	3,613
Rye, bus	412	Oats, bus	3,110
Butter, pkgs	34	Bacon, lbs	44
Potatoes, bus	1,813	Hay, bales	396

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.
Last Week. This Week.			
Flour, bbls	8,721	7,278	8,582	8,590
Apples, bbls	8,214	11,701	17,972	20,334
Cheese, boxs	2,026	1,918	1,570	2,341
Corn, bus	6,010	8,400	8,090	11,429
Wheat, bus	16,910	16,878	7,348	8,015
Barley, bus	20,360	15,670	22,514	14,090
Rye, bus	7,690	3,900	4,721	3,612
Oats, bus	25,925	19,415	27,078	37,384
Butter, pkgs	240	275	198	251
Bacon, pcs	2,560	1,250	1,545	.....
Bacon, lcs	1,000	500	87	122
Potatoes, bus	13,336	14,193	24,592	28,296
Hay, bales	2,349	1,699	1,217	1,357

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealer will charge an advance. Sales of grain unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a steady feeling at quotations by exchange prices. Wheat loss quite easy with rather light receipts. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 35@1 37 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 32; low grades do $1 25@1 28; rejected do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. Corn was easy but without alteration. Receipts are 11,429 bushels. We quote shelled at 70@70½c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 68@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low to mixed; ear, 70@71c ₱ bushel for primeyellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new ear continues easy at 45@47c. Oats are rather quiet. The week's receipts were 37,384 bushels. We quote Western white at 43@44c ₱ bushel; white and Pennsylvania do at 44@45c. Barley is brisk and in liberal supply. We quote at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel; prime to choice for prime malting, 1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel; canal No. 2 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; prime Canada at $1 60. Rye is dull but easy at 70@75c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are 5@10c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, and in transit by lake, canal, or railway routes, was as follows at the dates given:

	Oct. 30, 1875.	Oct. 23, 1875.	Oct. 31, 1874.
Wheat, bus	13,319,000	11,488,402	10,246,106
Corn, "	4,591,555	5,005,909	4,684,619
Oats, "	1,140,983	1,140,983	2,989,154
Barley, "	2,945,854	1,474,639	1,913,407
Rye, "	270,885	321,919	132,771

Total 25,419,356 22,060,945 19,846,057

FLOUR—Trade is steady at easy values, with receipts for the week of 8,590 barrels. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 family do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 25. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 25@6 50; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ barrels 90 lbs. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is quiet with receipts of 1,357 bales for the week. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $15 00@16 00. Sales from store very quiet at $20@22 00. Cut hay is quoted $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate supply and steady prices. We quote bran at 85@90c ₱ 20 pounds; coarse middlings $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55; fine do $1 70@1 80; feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts continue very large, having been 20,334 barrels for the week. Trade continues active at easy prices. We quote choice eating apples at $5 75@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 50@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are steady at $1 75@1 80 for prime medium varieties at $1 90@2 00.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 33c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BUTTER—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. As usual in this market high grades are readily sold while low qualities are sluggish. We quote extra creamery rolls at 38@39c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy we steady at 28@27c; fair to good 20@23c; common to fair 18@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easier at $3 75 @4 00 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The market continues firm with an active demand. We quote at 13½@14c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@ 15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. The week's receipts are 204 boxes.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is firm and active. Dried apples rule at 5c ₱ lb for sun-dried quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continues active and steady. We quote at 26@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; packed 24@25c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is firmer at 25@ 28c ₱ lb; California is quoted at 20c ₱ lb.

HOPS—NEW CROP—Prices quoted at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 9½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@6c; shellbarks $2 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week are 28,296 bushels. The market is active at depressed values. Sales were made in car lots on track at 35@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 38@40c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50@55c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $5 00@5 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 15@16c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are again in heavy stock and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

There is a rather slow trade in the leading staples of hog products at present, with values rather weak though quotably unchanged. The week's receipts were very light, being only 122 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb 14@c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 17½c; in 3 ₱ pails, 18c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ 110 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7¾@8c.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended November 2, 1875, were as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tall'w lbs.
Total for week	2,160	2,638	1,837,092	2,825,523	494,301
Liverpool week	2,870	1,063	1,081,184	1,944,744	2,026,464
Cor. week, 1874	2,451	3,094	2,256,353	2,059,680	767,888
Cor. week, 1873	2,792	1,562	3,301,683	2,356,197	815,167

And from October 27 to November 3, inclusive, for four years:

	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Pork, bbls	2,160	2,451	2,760	1,229
Beef, bbls and tcs	2,638	3,064	1,562	2,039
Lard, lbs	2,082,522	2,256,353	3,301,683	2,026,464
Bacon, lbs	2,825,523	2,909,680	2,356,197	1,939,840
Tallow, lbs	494,304	767,888	815,167	928,009

Groceries.

The market for staple groceries was moderately active to-day with quotations wholly unchanged. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21@22c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	19c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	18c	Extra yellow	9¾c
Java	35c	Franklin, yellow	9 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	13½c
Rio, in papers	28@29	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	27½@28½c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	36	Granulated	11½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strictly prime	55c
Young Hyson	80@1 00	Prime	45c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Good	60c
Imperial	70@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	75@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Young	85	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	85	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Choice Carlin	8½c	Pearl	7½c
Patna	7½@8	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4½ 35
Allspice	18 @19 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 00
Ginger	21 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	9½c
Pepper	25 c	German mottled	6 75
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7 c
Mould	14 c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady jobbing trade in tobaccos at wholly unaltered quotations, as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Six Twist	43@35c
Black Navy	60@65c	Natural Leaf	70@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	60@62c	Western leaf	
Louisville Cav	55@58c	Wrapping leaf	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Cav	55@58c	West'n leaf—fillers	9@12c
Virginia Cav	50@54c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	62@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Plunders	62@66c	wrappers	50@70c
Bright pounds	62@ 41	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Cavvers	62@ 65	Conn. wrapper	25@35c
Rough & Ready	60@56c	Havana fillers	95c@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	65@75c	Penn's, sorts	15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	35@ 36
Black Snuff	50@55c	Havana	60@150

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

November 8.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Rets. Cr'd. Pipe. Bbls.	Rets. crude. Rail. Bbls.	Exp. Pen. A. R. Bbls.	Exp. A. V. R. R. Bbls.	Exp. P. & C. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, Nov. 1	.....	3,695	6,428	.....	.....
Tuesday, Nov. 2	.....	3,512	.....	.....	.....
Wed'sday, Nov. 3	.....	761	1,464	.....	.....
Friday, Nov. 5	.....	1,903	.....	.....	.....
Saturd'y, Nov. 6	.....	1,801	.....	1,350	.....
Total for week	.....	11,672	7,892	1,350	.....
Since Jan. 1	137,000	1,051,384	15,388	350,350	219,728
To Nov. 6, 1875	.....	1,063,056	24,278	350,666	.....
Same time 1874	.....	1,558,196	29,666	344,444	.....
Same time 1873	.....	1,657,796	67,420	675,919	.....
Same time 1872	.....	1,040,991	57,000	734,314	.....
Same time 1871	.....	968,979	94,345	594,202	.....
Same time 1870	.....	1,217,217	104,000	396,972	.....
Same time 1869	.....	777,831	124,668	396,972	.....
Same time 1868	.....	966,238	163,800	457,491	.....

BUSINESS—There was a rather quiet and steady market during the past week, with little fluctuation than during the same period for a long time previous. About Wednesday the market showed a little more strength and made an advance of about 5c. Subsequently the market became easier and on Friday at 2 P.M. closing quiet and steady. The changes in the refined market were so slight as to be unimportant. Shipments were light and little trading been made. The sales during the week are reported as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	130,000	Thursday	95,000
Tuesday	145,000	Friday	29,000
Wednesday	115,000	Saturday	35,000
Total			549,000
Last week			500,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	13,832	11,672

The following are the receipts of crude from all points for the past eleven years, from January 1 to

November 6, 1875	Barrels. 1,051,384
Same time 1874	1,558,000
Same time 1873	1,657,796
Same time 1872	1,040,991
Same time 1871	968,979
Same time 1870	1,217,217
Same time 1869	777,831
Same time 1868	966,238
Same time 1867	883,256
Same time 1866	1,502,254
Same time 1865	1,500,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,800	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,326	.....
Total	14,237	9,256

The following are the shipments of refined oil East by the various roads for the past five years, from January 1st to November 6:

Roads.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
P. R. R.	94,345	110,282	67,420	115,718	23,276
A. V. R. R.	354,262	585,527	675,919	734,314	290,080
P. & C. R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,728
Total	448,607	695,811	743,339	850,032	532,992

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—There was somewhat unsettled feeling at former quotations. We quote Conduit at wells $1 35@1 39½; United do $1 32½@ 1 35; Pennsylvania do $1 32½@1 37½; immediate shipment $1 60@1 62½. Sales of 120,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—The market is quiet but steady. We quote standard white on the cars at 10½@10¾c; New York delivered rules at 12½c; at sea 12c. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@13c. Baltimore rules at 12½@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, November 6.—The *Derrick* says: United closed at $1 35 bid, and $1 36¾ asked; Union Pipeline, $1 32½ bid, and $1 36¾ asked; quoted at the close at $1 33½; shipment—The latest bid reported was $1 62¾. Sales of wells certificates, 46,000 barrels; pipage paid, 7,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, November 6.—The *Herald* says: The market has been irregular; rather dull, undergo any violent fluctuations. Union and United pipes at wells remained steady during the day at 97¾, but fell off to 97½@98c at 3 P.M. Pipage paid certificates were held firm at $1 65 from the opening till the close. The closing quotations at 9 P.M. were:

	Bid.	Asked
United at wells	$1 39½	$1 37½
Union at wells	1 36½	1 37½
Pennsylvania	1 36½	1 37½
Pipage paid certificates	1 65	1 66
Conduit at wells	1 36½	1 37½
Karns at wells	1 35	1 37½
Relief at wells	1 35	1 37½
Oil City	1 61½	1 62½
Lower Creek	1 61½	1 61½
Upper Creek	1 61½	1 62½

The total sales were 120,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 6, closing 5.—Crude in bulk is held firmly for prompt delivery, with a limited business. A sale of 1,000 bbls on the first half of December was made at 65½c; also 10,000 bbls on the creek at $1 37½ for United, sellers' option thirty days. Refined has not varied in price with a very quiet market. Sales of 5,000 bbls refined for Philadelphia delivery at 13½c. The following are the ruling prices: Crude in bulk 65¾@7c for prompt; for November; do in shipping order 10½c on the spot and 10½c for December; refined 13½c for spot and November; cases 17½@19c; naphtha 10½c for prompt. Benzine refined is quoted at 12½@13c at Philadelphia 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Market quiet; 1,357 barrels for the week. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $15 00@16 00. Sales from store very quiet at $20@22 00. Cut hay is quoted $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate supply and steady prices. We quote bran at 85@90c ₱ 20 pounds; coarse middlings $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55; fine do $1 70@1 80; feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts continue very large, having been 20,334 barrels for the week. Trade continues active at easy prices. We quote choice eating apples at $5 75@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 50@3 75; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are steady at $1 75@1 80 for prime medium varieties at $1 90@2 00.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 33c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BUTTER—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. As usual in this market high grades are readily sold while low qualities are sluggish. We quote extra creamery rolls at 38@39c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy we steady at 28@27c; fair to good 20@23c; common to fair 18@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easier at $3 75 @4 00 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The market continues firm with an active demand. We quote at 13½@14c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@ 15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. The week's receipts are 204 boxes.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is firm and active. Dried apples rule at 5c ₱ lb for sun-dried quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continues active and steady. We quote at 26@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; packed 24@25c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is firmer at 25@ 28c ₱ lb; California is quoted at 20c ₱ lb.

HOPS—NEW CROP—Prices quoted at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 9½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@6c; shellbarks $2 00 ₱ bushel; walnuts ₱ bushel.

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POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 15@16c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are again in heavy stock and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

There is a rather slow trade in the leading staples of hog products at present, with values rather weak though quotably unchanged. The week's receipts were very light, being only 122 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb 14@c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 17½c; in 3 ₱ pails, 18c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ 110 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7¾@8c.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended November 2

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The extra edition of the COMMERCIAL, containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, now ready.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.195	39	89	E.	Gentle.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.045	47	55	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.081	41	57	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.087 Highest thermom....49
Mean thermom.... 40 Lowest thermom....28

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have found a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Toys for the Holidays.

Mrs. Jane Briggs having received from New York and Philadelphia her stock of toys, vases and variety goods for the holidays, is now ready to attend to all who favor her with their patronage. Christmas comes but once a year. Make the hearts full all near and dear to you happy by your kind attention to their dearest desires, by some token of recognition. A present ever yields joy and pleasuae, not only to those who receive, but to those who give as well. Don't wait till the last day, but call early and make your selection and have them laid away, so that at the proper time, when you desire to present them, you will be saved all the hurry, bustle and confusion incident to the day. You will find at her store, No. 363 Fifth avenue, corner of Washington street, a variety to select from, enough to satisfy the wishes of all—and prices reasonable.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

Saturday afternoon, in Common Pleas Court No. 2, before Judge Ewing, there was a hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*, wherein Mrs. Belia Stockton sued to recover her two children from the possession of her husband, A. H. Stockton, and John Gallagher and Mrs. Johnston. The Stocktons, it seems, have separated and the husband has had possession or control of the children—two little boys, aged respectively about five and three years. The youngest child Mr. Stockton placed in charge of John Gallagher and wife, and the other he retains himself at the house of Mrs. Johnston, where he boards. After hearing all the facts in the case Judge Ewing decided that inasmuch as it had not been shown that the children were not properly cared for they should remain with their present custodians. The mother, however, was granted the privilege of seeing the children at stated intervals and under proper restrictions—a privilege before refused her.

Evans' Department Store.

Our friend, D. W. Evans, of No. 87 Fifth avenue, has made extensive preparations for the fall and holiday trade. The new stock with which he has filled every department of his varied and extensive establishment, is one of the finest he has ever offered during the several years he has so successfully conducted his business upon his present site. The beautiful display of goods into departments with the prices marked in plain figures, was introduced here and is still kept up by Mr. Evans. This enables visitors to examine the stock of almost everything in the house without inquiry, and gives them assurance of fair dealing that is very generally appreciated. The present stock includes a full line of the latest styles in jewelry, an immense stock of fancy goods, a complete line of cutlery of the finest description, and miscellaneous articles without number. The following is a partial enumeration of the more important specialties: Solid gold, gold rolled, plated and jet jewelry, silver plated ware, pocket and table cutlery, satchels, traveling bags, pocketbooks, umbrellas, albums, work boxes, writing desks, jewel cases, brackets, towels and hat racks, toilet sets, vases, busts, figures, parlor ornaments, doll babies, games and a full stock of staple and fancy goods. Also, accordeons, pistols, revolvers, etc., etc. All these goods are sold at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below standard.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh's Varieties Theater.

If there isn't fun at Trimble's, this week, then the writer misses his guess. Manager Aims has engaged a very large number of new stars, all first-class, as witness the following list: The Holmes family, seven in number, and including the female Hercules, M'lle Realta, who holds a canon weighing 500 pounds on her shoulder while it is fired; the Lees, 250 pounds with one hand; Miss Emma Grattan, an established favorite; Jennie Egan, also very popular; J. H. Larkin and Carrie Armstrong, Eugene Bliss, Miss Josie Farron, George W. Dunnum, Miss Jennie Oates, Mons. Leroux and Mlle. Emocéw, Baker and Doyle, Joe Lang and others. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Barry Sullivan, supported by Mr. J. F. Cathcart, appears this evening in "Richelieu." Mr. Sullivan's engagement cannot but be a successful one, as his reputation was never higher than now and he comes here with all the *eclat* of a brilliant European and metropolitan career. *Richelieu* is said to be one of his best characters. Tomorrow night he will play "Richard III."

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Man Killed by the Limited Mail—Child Dies of Convulsions, Etc., Etc.

A fatal accident occurred Saturday evening near Roup's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Chaistopher Lutz and two others, employed as trackmen at that point, attempted to board the Brinton accommodation, going East, which left the Union Depot at 5:01 P. M., and Lutz, who was behind the others, and on the track traversed by westward baund trains, heard the whistle of the limiten mail. He made an attempt to get out of the way, but before he could do so the train was upon him, the engine striking and throwing him several feet from the track, killing him instantly. The deceased came to this city from Cleveland about two months ago. The Coroner empanneled a jury and viewed the body, and the testimony will be heard to-morrow evening.

Yesterday morning, when John Myers and his wife, residing at No. 94 Second street, Allegheny, arose from their bed they found their infant son, aged four months, dead. An inquest was held an inquest, and the jury found that the child died of convulsions.

The inquests in the cases of the persons killed by the explosion on the towboat Tigress will be held this evening.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

The Official Footings of the County Vote.

The clerks, on Saturday, completed the official summing up of the vote cast in this county on Tuesday last. The figures do not vary much from those published on Saturday. Following is the official record:

GOVERNOR.	
John F. Hartranft	18,707
Cyrus L. Pershing	13,246
Robert Audley Browne	1,585
Hartranft's majority over Pershing	5,461
Total Vote	33,538
TREASURER.	
Henry Rawle	18,492
Victor E. Piollet	15,513
Elijah F. Pennypacker	1,514
Rawle's majority over Piollet	4,979
Total vote	33,519
SHERIFF.	
Richard H. Fife	16,093
Robert H. Patterson	14,709
Thomas Park Hershberger	1,358
Chas. F. Nahmmacher	1,249
Fife's majority over Patterson	1,351
Total vote	33,376
TREASURER.	
James G. Murray	17,980
James English	15,461
Jonathan Gallaglher	1,618
Murray's majority over English	4,519
Total vote	33,079
RECORDER.	
Ralph J. Richardson	18,983
William E. Giles	12,961
Edward Hezekiah Butler	1,374
Richardson's majority over Giles	5,992
Total vote	33,359
REGISTER.	
Joseph H. Gray	18,350
John Routh	13,773
Abdiel McClure	1,329
Gray's majority over Routh	4,577
Total vote	33,402
CLERK OF COURTS.	
William H. McCleary	19,054
James P. O'Neill	13,741
Andrew Harper	1,471
McCleary's majority over O'Neil	6,310
Total vote	33,219
CONTROLLER.	
Henry Warner	18,524
William H. Mechling	13,545
William Watson Grier	1,331
Warner's majority over Mechling	4,979
Total vote	33,400
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Augustus Beckert	15,733
John McClelland	18,139
James Irwin	13,371
John O'Reilly	11,835
John O'Neil	1,494
Felix Negley Humes	1,491
Jacob Lashell	3,151
McClelland's majority over Beckert	2,406
Beckert's majority over Irvin	2,362
Irvin's majority over O'Reilly	1,566
DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
James W. Bell	5,956
Henry W. Hunter	4,252
William George Warren	704
Bell's majority over Hunter	1,704
Total vote	10,949

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Sermons Yesterday by Dr. Sloane and Rev. King.

Since the discussion of the Sabbath question at the late session of the Evangelical Alliance in this city by Drs. Hopkins and Valentine, an unusual interest in the subject has been awakened in this community. The announcement that Dr. Sloane would discuss the question yesterday afternoon from the pulpit of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Allegheny, and Rev. King, last evening, in the First Christian Church in the same city, were sufficient to fill every seat in both places. The audiences, too, were considerably above the average church congregation in point of intelligence, and in each case listened with profound attention to the sermons.

SERMON OF REV. DR. SLOANE.

The Doctor selected his text from Isaiah lvii.:13,14: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight in the Lord," etc.

The speaker said it had been suggested to him last Sabbath that a discussion of the Sabbath question at the present time would be profitable, and in accordance with that suggestion he had signified to to the congregation accustomed to worship in this church, that he would preach here this afternoon on the subject named. The large audience present showed the importance of the theme to be discussed and the interest felt therein by the people. A particular interest had been given to this subject by an occurence at the late sessions in this city of the Evangelical Alliance. Two members of that body had been appointed to read essays on the Sabbath question. When these essays were read it was found that they were diametrically opposed to each other. They were so much in the nature of arguments that it seemed as though the gentlemen had been appointed to argue the question from different standpoints. As to the essay of one of the gentlemen (Dr. Valentine) it would be hard to find a more candid or abler expression on that side of the question. As to the other (Dr. Hopkins') it was rationalistic. It presented the idea that there was nothing binding in the obligation as to the observance of the Sabbath. The speaker did not mean to say that the argument was specious and unsubstantial, but would say that it was dangerous and had an injurious tendency. Not, however, because it was a strong argument, or that there was any difficulty in meeting and successfully combatting it, but because it so falls in with the natural inclination of wicked hearts.

The speaker then proceeded to show that the Sabbath originated with the creation of the world; that the day was instituted from the beginning, was founded in the earliest period of recorded time. "And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all the work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it He had rested from all His work, which God created and made." Genesis ii., 1, 2.

The point of the argument here is the first institution of the Sabbath day—that it arose long before the laws were given to the Jews. Here God sets apart the seventh day and ordains it to be sacred and holy use. "This is that which the Lord hath said: To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord; bake that [manna] which you will bake today, and seethe that you will seethe; and lay up all that remaineth for you until the morning [manna]; but on the seventh, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be none."—Ex. xvi:25. The point here is that the Sabbath was ordained of God before the giving of the law on the tables of stone.

The speaker then turned to the decalogue, and repeating the fourth commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day," &c., said it would be hard to convince any one that it was an exception—that the decalogue was binding save this one law. Did any one suppose that any law of the decalogue was repealed? Was there in all the history of theology anything to show that any of the commandments had been abrogated? The Christian will admit the binding force of the commandments. How, then, can it be maintained that the Fourth is an exception.

If there was no Sabbath before the giving of the law by Moses, why say "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy?" This proves that the Sabbath did not begin with the Mosaic law—that it was not then given for the first time, but was recognized before.

As to the assertion that if the argument respecting the divine institution of the Sabbath was good, then it should be binding as to the day to be observed—the seventh—the speaker maintained that there was a great distinction between a principle and a day. The principle contended for was that one day of the seven should be observed, and the change of the day did not invalidate the principle. A law may continue in force, although the penalty for its violation may be changed. The change cannot invalidate or in any way abrogate or repeal the law. So with the Sabbath. While its desecration may not be punished as of old, it still stands as one of the laws of the decalogue. It is the most important of all, too, for in keeping it we can better keep all the others. Before we can admit that it no longer binding, that it is one of the decalogue—we must know beyond a doubt that it is repealed. It is strange that God would reveal it in a way so obscure as to leave room for a doubt.

The speaker referred to Christ expounding the Sabbath, where he says, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." If this be the correct translation, nothing could be plainer than that the law of the Sabbath applied the whole human race. It is argued that the correct translation of this passage is, The Sabbath was made *for the* man, or on account of the man, &c. This, the speaker held, did not change the meaning. It was used in the generic sense, and made it all the stronger. It showed that our Lord meant to make its application universal. When we come to examine the conduct of Christ we find that he observed the Sabbath in the true spirit of its institution.

There were only one or two passages in the New Testament, said the speaker, about which there was any difficulty. The principal one was in the epistle of Paul to the Colossians: "Let no man judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days." This was too indefinite and a great deal too weak to overthrow the arguments on the other side.

The speaker closed his discourse by setting forth the duty of Christians in the observance of the Sabbath, in which he held that it was wrong to dine with friends, to walk in the parks, to visit the country, in short, to indulge in any carnal pleasure on that day. None of these things were suited to the true spirit of the institution of the Sabbath. God had sanctified the day and set it by for holy purposes. It was not merely a day of rest. Everywhere in the Word of God it was mentioned as a day of *holy* rest, and he that makes it a day of physical rest falls short of God's purposes. Worldly employment should be laid aside Saturday evening, and not resumed till Monday morning's dawn.

The foregoing is but an imperfect sketch of Dr. Sloane's discussion, which, owing to our limited space, we found it necessary to substitute for a fuller and more comprehensive report.

SERMON BY REV. JOSEPH KING—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

Last evening, Rev. Joseph King, pastor of the First Christian Church, Allegheny, preached a sermon on the Sabbath question, in which he took a rather different view of it from that expressed above. Rev. King belongs to the denomination of Christians known as Disciples, whose doctrine, in regard to the Sabbath, is not up to the standard of what is called true orthodoxy. When it was announced that he was going to deliver a sermon on this question, there was considerable anxiety upon the part of many to hear him, as he is a representative man of that denomination. The house was well filled, there being a great many of other denominations present.

He announced the following as a basis of his remarks:

"And remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence, through a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm: therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day." Deut. V:15.

"Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, in respect of a holy-day, or of the Sabbath-days; which are a shadow of things come: but to the body is of Christ." 1 Col. ii, 16:17.

He said in substance: I am to speak to you to-night upon the Sabbath question, which has been and now is agitating the religious community to no small degree. The agitation of the question, if conducted with a view to determine the truth as laid down in God's word, will eventually result in finding the golden mean, and if left to the test of this word we have no fears for the result. A local interest has also been aroused, mainly on account of a paper read before the Evangelical Alliance by Professor Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, New York. This paper had the effect of exciting great feeling amongst those who adhere to what is called the orthodox doctrine on this question, and it was very evident that the views advanced by the speaker did not meet the approval of a large portion of his audience. Since then the press, both secular and religious, has taken it up. The Presbyterian *Banner* and the *United Presbyterian* both criticise it sharply. The former spoke of it in manner that was ungenerous, to say the least, and suggested that if we were to have such addresses on occasions of this kind, that it would be necessary to know before hand what position the speakers held on these questions, to prevent the enunciation of any such loose views. This the speaker regarded as a narrowness of view unbecoming this age of advancement and reform. Let it be discussed, kindly and in the proper spirit, and bring it to the infallible test of the word of God.

Prof. Hopkins was right in some things, while in some I do not fully agree with him; for instance where he held we were under no obligations to sanctify no day, and that the primitive christians selected the first day of the week without authority. But, when he claimed that the Fourth Commandment was obrogated, and consequently of no binding force, he was certainly right. There is a danger of going to extremes in this matter. The Methodist denomination affords a good example of this. The established church of England became to formal and cold for the masses, and when the Westleys broke off from it their followers ran to an unwarranted extreme. But, year by year they are approaching the golden mean. We, as a denomination, ran to an extreme in opposition to those who taught the direct operation of the Holy Spirit. Alexander Campbell boldly assailed the doctrine that the spirit would do ali. This was carried to such an extreme that some taught that man had all the work to do, without any help from the spirit. Now we are coming back to a more liberal view of the matter, and approaching that golden mean so much desired. In the early ages of the church in England the day was observed as a holiday, during which there was feasting, revelry and debauch. The Puritans went to another extreme, one which was almost as hurtful in its effects as the other. I was raised under the strict rule handed down by them, and know that it was not conducive of good results. The Sabbath was a day of penance rather than of rest, and its manner of observance begat disgust rather than respect; filled the hearts of the young with gloom rather than cheerfulness.

Now, let us avoid all extremes and search for the true mean. With the foreign element coming into our country, the growing prevalence of infidel and communistic ideas, there is great danger of going to another extreme. The Bible is the book of God and will answer as a guide to a perfect knowledge. Therefore let us come to it. We submit the following propositions, which are undoubtedly sustained by the Scripture:

1. The Sabbath was distinctly and exclusively a Jewish institution, and did not antedate the giving of the law to Moses.

2. It was abrogated with the whole law, and is not now, and never has been of binding force since the death of Christ.

3. That there is no authority for saying that the Sabbath was changed to the first day of the week.

4. That the first day of the week was set apart as a memorial day, a day upon which the followers of Christ should meet together to commemorate his death, burial and resurrection.

There was no Sabbath given prior to the deliverance of the Jews from Egyptian bondage. It was given to them, and to them only. It did not exist during the patriarchal age, neither by command nor precept, and the word Sabbath does not occur in the Bible until after the deliverance of the children of Israel. God undoubtedly rested from his work of creation on the seventh day, but no mention of it is made until Moses, the inspired historian, wrote the history of the two thousand five hundred years previous to the time in which he lived. It could not have existed by precept alone, because it was a positive institution, and as such must have rested upon a positive command. No such command can be found from the time of Adam down to Moses.

When it was given, it was as a commemorative institution, consequently could not have existed prior to that which it commemorated. These things were: God's resting from his labors on that day, as spoken of in Exodus, chapter xx; and the deliverance of the children of Israel from their bondage, as expressly declared in our text. The Lord's supper and the pascal supper could not have existed before the events, of which they were commemorative, transpired. The prophet Nehemiah says: chapter ix, 13:14: "Thou camest down also upon Mount Sinai, and spakest with them from heaven, and gavest them right judgments and true laws, good statutes and commandments; and madest known unto them Thy holy Sabbath, and commandest them precepts, statutes and laws, by the hand of Moses Thy servant." This declaration, which declares the laws of the Sabbath to have been given by Moses, is clear enough and plain enough to be readily understood. The prophet Ezekiel says it was to be a sign between the people and God. There were no types given until after the fall of man; consequently it must have been given after that even.

That it was a Jewish institution, and as such has not been binding since the death of Christ, is clearly demonstrated by Paul in 2d Cor. III, 7; 8: "But if the ministration of death, written and engraven in stones, was glorious so that the children of Israel could not steadfastly behold the face of Moses for the glory of his continuance; which glory was to be done away; how shall not the ministration of the Spirit be rather glorious?" The ministration of death spoken of was the law, which he emphatically declares was done away. All agree that this was by the death of the Saviour upon the cross. No one can doubt, after reading of Paul's writings, that he did not observe the day according to the Jewish law; and no one attempts to observe it now according to that law. If we were to be judged according to it we would all meet the fate accorded to the man who ventured to gather a few sticks on the Sabbath day. His offense certainly was not very great, yet God commanded that he be stoned to death. We are inconsistent if we profess to observe the day and think it a sacred study, or a positive command, the observance of which shadowed forth something in the future. When that came the shadow necessarily disappeared.

The day we observe is a new institution, a day of commemoration, the Lord's day, on which he arose. His resurrection from the grave. The object of its observance is entirely different from that of the Jewish Sabbath. It was not established in its stead, but we think it is a simply command to that effect, or where is the proof that the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week? There is no proof. The observance of the first day of the week is based upon the example of Christ and the apostles, and the injunction to "not neglect the assembling of yourselves together upon the first day of the week." After the ascension of Christ the Holy Ghost came to guide his disciples, and their example is sufficient guide. Paul instructed the Colossians and the Galatians to observe the day. Our authority is not a New Testament command, There is none, and those who have the genius of our religion have the spirit of Christ need none. They follow the approved precedent of Christ and the apostles. The day ought to be devoted to holiness and the cultivation of our moral and religious nature. We should separate ourselves from the world and observe the examples of those who were given for our pattern. I am opposed to parades, theaters, feasting and carousing on the first day of the week. I am also opposed to the reading of Sunday papers, secular papers or secular books, and social visiting on the Lord's day.

As to those out of the church who claim that they should not be bound down by the usages of the church, we hold that it is the duty of every man to profess Christ, to seek for the salvation of his soul. It is the duty of the wicked to become good, the infidel to believe in God, and for all to bow to the authority of heaven. There is a greater than Moses whose laws and precepts are binding upon us now. He came and took away all the types and shadows. His coming fulfilled all of the old law, and by his death we were made free from its requirements and penalties.

The above is a very brief sketch of this very able sermon, and falls far short of doing it full justice. However, it includes the principal points advanced.

THAT BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

The Answer of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Complaint of William Howard, of The Philadelphia and Erie Road.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing in reference to the complaint of William Howard, filed in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, some months since, gives an abstract of the answer filed on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Saturday last. Howard, who is a stockholder in the Philadelphia and Erie road averred that the Pennsylvania Rolroad Company, which owned a controlling interest in the road in which the complainant owned stock, had been acting fraudulently, overcharging the account, and that it was indebted to the Philadelphia and Erie road to the amount of $11,650,000. This allegation excited considerable comment at the time, especially among railroad officials. The correspondent says:

"Theodore L. Cuyler, Esq., the Pennsylvania Company's solicitor, has filed an answer, in which he says that the complaint is not entitled to maintain his bill, because he has not shown upon it any equity which entitles him to the relief prayed for, and that the Philadelphia and Erie Company has not at any time asked for the relief prayed for in the Continuing, the answer states that the Pennsylvania Company owns 79,626 shares out of a total of 160,000. The defendants deny all charges of misappropriation of moneys, and say that in November, 1867, they accepted 18,000 shares of stock of the Philadelphia and Erie Road at $50 per share, to pay a debt due them of 900,000, and that, from the Philadelphia and Erie Company's stock was selling at $39 per share in the market.

"After devoting considerable space to the denial of statements regarding the transfer of $3,000,000 in bonds by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company, the indebtedness of the respondents close by asserting that the charges made in the seventeenth item are wholly vague and; that they contain no detail or explanation whatever; that they simply aver that complainant has examined certain accounts and statements, the effect of which has been to work in his mind a belief that an indebtedness of $11,000,000 exists on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. It is quite impossible that he should have discovered any such items as he claims, because none in point of fact exist."

A Big Robbery.

Information has been received in this city of a heavy robbery at Dawson Station, on the Connelsville Railroad. Mr. G. F. Ebbert, a storekeeper at that place, says that on Friday night last thieves entered his house by forcing a window in the rear, and stole $1,800 and a gold watch from him. He offers $300 reward for the apprehension of the thieves. The watch was valued at $200. At last accounts there was no clue to the perpetrators.

SCHOOL GRADES.

Report of the Special Committee on the Schedule of the City Superintendent.

It will be remembered that the October meeting of the Central Board of Education, City Superintendent Luckey presented a schedule covering changes rendered necessary by the addition of one year to the ward school course. There was some difference of opinion expressed in the board on points of arrangement of study, and the paper was referred to a special committee. The committee have since unanimously agreed upon the following report, which will be presented to the Board at the meeting to-morrow:

Report of Special Committee on the "List of Grades" presented by the City Superintendent.

To the President and Members of the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—The Special Committee to whom was referred the "Report on Grades" made by the City Superintendent, respectfully report, that they have had a meeting at which every member of the committee was present, as was also Superintendent Luckey, and gave the subject due consideration its importance entitled it to.

The "List of Grades"—from the First to the Fourteenth Steps inclusive—is approved, except that Geography is struck out of the Fourteenth Step, and consequently transferred from the First to the Preliminary Examination; and that Natural Philosophy be placed in the Fourteenth Step, and consequently on the Final Examination.

The committee also modified some of the recommendations containing Mr. Luckey's report. They recommend that the preliminary examinations be held in the last school week in December and on the Friday preceding the vacation. All preliminary examinations shall be held on one day, and shall be conducted by the members of the Faculty of the High School (instead of a committee of the Principals of the ward schools, as recommended in report of City Superintendent). The questions for the preliminary examinations shall be prepared by the City Suderintendent. The average percentage to be attained shall not be less than sixty-five (65), nor less than forty (40) in any one study.

For the purpose of facilitating the examinations, your committee recommend that the schools be divided into districts. Your committee would further recommend that at the close of the preliminary examination the Faculty shall be required to report the result of their examinations in detail to this Board for approval.

Your committee urge the adoption of the *list* of grades presented by the City Superintendent, and also the suggestions contained in the report accompanying, except such modifications as are herewith presented, believing that the adoption will add greatly to the efficiency of our ward schools by making the pupils more thorough in their studies, and better prepared, both mentally and physically, for the studies of the High School.

THE EXPOSITION.

Reduction in Price of Admission.

The managers of the Exposition have been slow to rectify their error in fixing the scale of prices of admission. But acting upon the assumption that it is never too late to mend, they have at last followed our suggestion and reduced the rate for men from fifty to twenty-five cents. This will give our workingmen an opportunity to see the sights at a figure within their means, and we have no doubt that large numbers of them will attend during this the last week of the fair. The Exposition embraces a number of attractions that have been put recently added, and these new ones are all on exhibition it is well worth any man's quarter of a dollar to see the numerous handsome displays and curiosities now in the building.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James S. Carpenter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts except such as are by said act excepted.

Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors. On petition presented an order was made authorizing William Smith to borrow on his individual bond such sums of money as his trustees may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the composition, the same to be repaid on John McClure, trustee. The trustees are to have power to execute mortgages. This decree is to become operative when the committee of said debtors, the Cascade Iron Company, and the Escanaba Furnace Company shall have filed with the Clerk of this Court their written assent thereto.

William Nicholson, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Application was made for an injunction, and a hearing upon the same was fixed for the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining J. W. Carnachan *et al.* from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John White, Jr., *et al.*, the report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely.

On motion of Jacob Slagle, Esq., Michael Reardon was admitted to practice.

Wm. Patterson, Esq., was appointed auditor in the estate of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. A. M. Buettner.

Ed. C. Matthews vs. J. G. Pollock *et al.* Defendants file a motion for a new trial.

S. B. Gever was appointed auditor in the case of Jos. H. Borland vs. W. C. Duncan.

The account of the assignee was confirmed absolutely in the matter of the assignment of George W. McClure to Emmett McClure.

The Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. Charles Cline. Bond of committee presented and approved.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Woodward vs. Phillips; Gordon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association; Siegman vs. Smith; School District of Elizabeth vs. Coursen, administrator; Reed vs. McKnight; Vanker & Sons vs. Caldwell; Duncan vs. Robinson; Dickson vs. Cowling; Barthold vs. Heilbroner; Goldstroln vs. Lutz; Goe vs. Grimes; Thurber & Co. vs. Stewart; Mezzoni *et al.* vs. Sassari; Grier & Co. vs. Walker; same vs. Miller; Brindley vs. Donnelly *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The report of the auditor was confirmed absolutely in the case of the City of Allegheny vs. John Blair's heirs.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Joseph Hoyle for use vs. Jacob Douth.

The Court refused an injunction in the case of David Soles vs. John Giles *et al.*, in which it was complained that defendants were transporting coal over complainant's property in Wilkins township to his injury.

John H. Bailey, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of John F. Davis vs. David Clark.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Weir & Gibson vs. Schmidt; Schafer for use vs. Hauck; Roth *et al*, vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Ellsesser *et al.* vs. same; Schlicting vs. Reed; Miller vs. Miller; McCullough & Smith vs. Rigdon & Co.; McGuire vs. Walters; Longmore vs. Charles; O'Driscoll vs. Murphy & Co.; Walsh *et al.* vs. Cassel; Nutcher vs. Tarm; Bolden vs. Kealing & Co.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of John Anderson. Order of sale granted.

Estate of Jane and Mary Ann Cannon. Account of Edward Kelly, guardian opened and decree filed.

Estate of Thomas White, deceased. Widow elects to take under the will of decedent, and refuses under the intestate laws.

Widow's appraisement was presented in the matter of the estate of William Harper, deceased.

William Metcalf was appointed guardian of Sallie R. and Walter Pears et al.

Estate of John G. Kelso, deceased. Rule granted on R. A. Stewart, creditor, to show cause why decree should not be made directing dividend reduced. Returnable Nov. 20.

Estate of John Becker, deceased. Petition of Magdalena Becker for order setting aside inquest. Rule granted to show cause, returnable November 13.

Wm. Metcalf was appointed trustee in the case of the children of John P. Pears, cestui que trusts.

Andrew and Alcay Beggs. Citation granted to show cause why executors should not be permitted to sell real estate, returnable December 11.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Patrick Welsh, the man who obtained $820 from Mary J. Smith, under pretense that he intended to marry her, and then ran off to Ireland, was called up for sentence on a charge of larceny as bailee, to which he plead guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He had married another woman in the meantime, and the prosecutrix had also married since losing her money, some two years ago.

Harry Moore having pleaded *nolo contendere* to three charges of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of six and one fourth cents and costs on each. The prosecutors were Peter Breinig, Jonas M. Hartzell and John Greiner.

Frederick Detzel was fined fifty dollars and costs for selling liquor on Sunday, charged by W. B. Ross.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. David Reese, Mary McNally, Rose Cook, A. Haslett, *et al.*; John W. Powers, J. J. Hays, Leopold Hart, Wm. Hall, John Roxbury, *et al.*; S. S. Weil, *et al.*; J. M. Ewing, P. Paul, *et al.*; Pat Devlin, *et al.*; Mark Donnelly, *et al.*; A. L. Logan, N. Weisley, A. McCray, John Hardman, Wm. McCarty, Caroline Kohnsen, Caroline Walters, M. Weyand, Gottleib Altwalter, Joseph Deppe, H. Carnify, Michael Woods.

MRS. J. M. BARBER, the well known milliner, will open a new and complete stock of goods in her line, on Thursday next. Mrs. Barber has become so well known among the ladies of this city that anything more than the mere announcement of the fact that she is receiving her new styles, is unnecessary. All know that she keeps the latest and the best. That is enough, except that she keeps it at No. 211 Penn street.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Thief Robs the House of Jail Chaplain Dermitt.

Saturday evening about six o'clock Rev. Dermitt, chaplain of the county jail, went to his residence, on Fifth avenue near Pride street. Upon entering the doorway he encountered a rough looking fellow, who feigned intoxication. As it often occurs that prisoners, on being released from jail are sent by Mr. Dermitt to his residence to obtain a square meal, he thought this fellow was one of that class and permitted him to walk out unmolested. It was soon discovered, however, that Mr. D.'s wife and daughter had each lost a gold watch and a number of rings, breastpins, bracelets, &c. Mr. D. thereupon started down town, and on his way he encountered Officer McCoy and related to him histroubles. While he was talking to the officer the latter saw a man answering Mr. D.'s description of the thief going into a liquor store on High street. Keeping a watch upon the man's movements the officer saw him offering to sell to the proprietor a lady's gold watch. He arrested the thief and took him to the Central Station. On his person was found Mrs. Dermitt's watch, but the other articles are missing. The value of the property stolen is about $300.

Episcopal Convocation.

The convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Pittsburgh, will be held in St. Paul's church (Laceyville), Eleventh ward, to-morrow. A full attendance is expected.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon.

THE Third ward, Allegheny, Hartranft Marching Club holds its regular weekly meeting Thursday night.

THE young Republicans of the Second ward, this city, will at once organize a centennial marching club.

A. C. FULTON won the company medal in the target match of Company F, Duquesne Greys, Saturday afternoon.

THE faculty of the High School are arranging a series of scientific lectures, to be delivered at intervals during the winter at High School hall.

WE had the pleasure of meeting Mr. H. P. Sanger, general agent of the Knowles steam pump, at the Exposition on Saturday. Messrs. Bailey & Farrell are the agents here for this celebrated pump.

D. P. FAULDS, music publisher, 100 Main street, Louisville, sends to this office the Ilma Polka, by Paul L. Dreher, dedicated to M'lle Ilma Di Murska, the celebrated cantatrice. It can be had of the publisher, or through any music dealer, for forty cents.

A RESPECTABLY dressed and rather fine looking woman was detected stealing gloves and other small articles from Horne's store on Penn avenue on Saturday evening. She ponied up script enough to pay for them when pressed by one of the clerks.

THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have opened a new office at No. 307 Liberty street, for the purpose of handling stock, grain, pork and all kinks of provision reports. The office is in charge of A. B. Connelly, who will do his best to rush business for our merchants.

A YOUNG lady was insulted by two ruffians on Saturday night, as she walked along Sixth street. A gentleman interfered and was assailed by one of the villains who drew a knife and threatened bloody work. A policeman came to the rescue, but both roughs got away.

MRS. WAHL, the wife of the farmer, for whose murder Murray and Meyers were convicted, was sent to the workhouse by Mayor Phillips on Saturday last, for a charge of drunkenness. Jacobs, the little peddler who was in the wagon with the murdered man, is also up there for the same offense.

THE grand piano used at the Beamer benefit was a magnificent instrument sent out here by Steinway & Co., specially for the use of Madame Schiller and Arabella Goddard, the latter of whom comes with the Titiens. Messrs. Kleber Bros., kindly furnished it for Friday night, too late for a proper acknowledgment in the programme.

THE Sewickley Glee Club, consisting of sixty members, proposes to give a grand concert in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church in that place, this evening. The club has been under the training of Prof. Tetedoux for some time, and is consequently well drilled. Those who want to hear some good music could not go to a better place.

IT is understood that Mr. Harrison, of the Water Committee, will move at its next meeting that the office of Civil Engineer of the Water Works be abolished. He alleges that there is not enough to do there now to justify the expense. Morley charges that it is only a job to get him out of the way. A lively time may be expected at the next meeting.

THE ladies of the congregation of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, on Roberts street, have lately had the interior thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, new carpet put down, and new cushions put in the pews, so that it is now as neat and comfortable as any similar edifice in the city. The Rev. Thomas Crumpton still fills the position of rector most acceptably.

TOM. WILLIAMS and J. W. Robinson, both colored, went into Mr. Kennedy's grocery store on Beaver avenue, Saturday evening, to get him to look at an old watch which one of them happened to have, Mr. Kennedy laid a gold watch case, which he had in his hand at the time, on the table to comply with their wish. While his back was turned one of them slipped the gold case into his pocket and both stole out. They were pursued and captured, and will now have to answer to the charge of larceny.

POLITICAL.

State.

PARTIAL REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CLARION.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., November 4, 1875.

The battle has been fought, and as the smoke of the conflict disappears from the field, we look around us and see the dead behold the leaders gathering up the wounded and burying the slain. The official returns in this "Berks of the West," show that the fearless and tried band of Republicans, who, in years gone by, have so faithfully stood by their principles, in this county, at last see the light breaking in the political sky. The official returns give Pershing a majority of ten hundred and thirty-seven, a Republican gain of two hundred and sixty-three. This of itself was sufficient for